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20 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2506

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS CHIEF TALKS ABOUT IMPROVING TRADE

AB271324 Lagos NAN in English 1231 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The executive secretary of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) Dr Aboubakar Quattara, has given a recipe for achieving a significant improvement in the volume of inter-regional trade.

In a television interview in Ibadan today Dr Quattara suggested the establishment of channels of trade relationship among the West Africa business community.

The ECOWAS boss said that unless this was done, it might be difficult to see much development taking place among West African businessmen in the area of trade.

He advised the government of the individual member states to educate their citizens on the politics and decision of ECOWAS so as to generate interest at the national level.

On the ability of some member states to meet their financial obligations, Dr Quattara said this was due to poor economic conditions rather than lack of political will, adding that some countries which were previously in arrears were now making tremendous efforts to pay up.

Asked whether the difference in the sizes and economic conditions of member states have not adversely affected the operations of ECOWAS, the executive secretary replied that such differences had been a source of strength to the organisation.

According to Dr Quattara, "these differences make sure that we look at all aspects of the issue and we take into account the aspect of pre-occupation of all the countries and this is why we move slowly but steadily."

As regards a common currency for the member states, the ECOWAS boss remarked that though this was not on their time table yet, the organisation was working towards that as an ultimate objective.

He said the present programme of the organisation in the area of monetary cooperation was to have convertible currency within the region.

Commenting on smuggling, Dr Quattara said the only way by which this could be combated in the sub-region was for customs men in the area to cooperate.

CSO: 4700/92

AFRICANS START TO BOOST OIL EXPLORATION

London 8 DAYS in English 19 Sep 81 pp 54-55

[Article by Howard Schissel]

[Text]

CENTRAL AFRICAN oil producers are adopting tougher policies designed to give themselves a greater share of the hydrocarbon wealth being extracted from their subsoil.

Angola's state oil concern, Sonangol, is to become a fully-fledged production-exploration company along the lines of Algeria's Sonatrach, while the Belgian independent, Petrofina, has agreed to cede its majority share in the local company Petrangol which operates the Luanda refinery. To train Angolans in oil technology, Comerint, an Italian-run institute, has been set up at Ngunza. Angolan Petroleum engineers will also be trained in the French Petroleum Institute or its Algerian equivalent.

Sonangol also hopes to broaden its relations with international oil groups. Hitherto, Gulf Oil has been predominant in production activities in the north of the Cabinda enclave, but now the government has granted new exploration blocks in northern and central offshore waters to a host of oil concerns. Seventeen companies have recently signed, or are in the process of signing, agreements with Sonangol, including the two French state controlled firms CFP-Total and Elf-Aquitaine, Braspetro, the exploration arm of the Brazilian state firm Petrobras, and the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation.

Belgian oil experts predicted late last year that Zaire was on the eve of an oil boom (1980 production was only 1m tonnes), and Zaire has now decided to

renegotiate existing contracts with foreign companies, including Ziarep, a subsidiary of Petrofina, Muanda Oil Company, an affiliate of Cometa Oil, and Gulf.

These three have formed a consortium which works the country's three oilfields at the mouth of the Zaire River: Gco, Mibale and Mwanbe. Zaire's participation — royalties and taxes included — currently stands at 49.5 per cent. Oil industry sources have told 8 Days that prospective changes will cover the price of exports, taxes and royalties, a boost of state-to-state sales in preference to the spot market, the ensuring of supplies for Zaire's Sozir refinery and an increase in Zaire's equity holding from 15 per cent to about 25 per cent.

Exploration activity in Zaire is accelerating, led by American companies. Esso, which established itself in the country only last year, has already sunk exploration wells in the Oshwe region near Maindombe. Drilling of a second well began this summer in Equateur province, and now Texaco has taken a 50 per cent holding in Esso's exploration venture.

The 1974 coup which toppled President Macias Nguema opened up Equatorial Guinea to western oil concerns, including Texaco, Damsco oil of Canada, Elf-Aquitaine, Mobil and the Spanish state group Hispanoil. The government has already formed a joint venture with Hispanoil — Empresa Guineano-Espanola de Petroleos (Gepsa) — which will receive certain privileges, probably including the first choice of offshore permit areas.

Gabon announced in August that it

wishes to boost its equity holding in the local affiliates of foreign oil firms, a decision which will affect Elf-Aquitaine and Shell in particular. The Gabonese state company, Petrogab, has a 25 per cent share of Elf-Gabon, while Shell-Gabon remains a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell. Elf is responsible for about 85 per cent of Gabonese output, which averaged about 152,000 b/d during the first six months of 1981, and Shell handles the rest.

Oil industry sources in Paris have told *8 Days* that the two companies have decided to adopt a flexible approach in forthcoming negotiations with Gabonese officials. Gabon's Petroleum legislation is among the most liberal in the world, with company profits probably around \$5 a barrel. The Gabonese also granted Elf and Shell an 11.5 per cent discount on official Opec posted prices in recent months.

Petrogab has a right to purchase 25 per cent of the oil produced by concession holders. But as the old system of exploration contracts convertible into exploitation permits has been altered into production sharing agreements along the lines of those in Indonesia, only companies agreeing to this arrangement can acquire new acreage. Operating companies consider the new contracts to be fair, providing access to crude and a reasonable rate of return.

The Gabonese have also decided to widen their contacts in the international oil industry. Japanese, American and other Western European firms were granted exploration areas in offshore zones in the south, and initial reports indicate that several promising structures have been discovered, with leasing awards for four oilfields in the offing.

President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo convinced France's President Mitterrand, at the end of July, to boost the Congolese state hydrocarbon firm Hydro-Congo's equity holding in Elf-Congo from 20 to 30 per cent. This ended a Franco-Congolese dispute which had embittered bilateral relations over recent months: Congolese Oil Minister Rodolphe Adada had cautioned Paris that if Elf was operating in his country only for profits then it stood to lose everything.

Congo has not adopted Opec tax and fiscal guidelines nor ownership provisions, so western oil groups have made handsome profits, estimated at between \$4 and \$5 a barrel. The Congolese want to trim these windfall profits, and so Elf's regime will only be maintained for deposits discovered between November 1977 and November 1980, if they are brought on stream before November 1982.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OAU SYMPOSIUM ON COOPERATION—The secretary general of the UA, Mr Edem Kodjo, has noted that the current symposium on cooperation between Africa and the international community has the ambition to achieve the reality of an interdevelopment society through dialogue and consultations. In an introductory speech at the symposium which opened in Yaounde today, Mr Kodjo asserted the challenge of countering international egotism. On his part, Cameroon's Prime Minister Paul Biya underlined Africa's growing need for concrete solutions to problems which, he said, were making increasing demands on her economic and social systems. Mr Biya expressed Cameroon Government's faith in Africa's potential and her conviction that a viable strategy for development would be achieved through national development strategies, collective autonomies and interdependence. The symposium has been organized by the OAU with the participation of the Club of Rome, the ILO and the UN development program. [Text] [AB052057 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/92

QUESTIONS ASKED ON SAVIMBI'S ULTIMATE GOALS

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2160

[Text]

IT IS in the nature of South Africa as we know it today that its survival will involve the future of other neighbouring countries. This has been displayed in its cruellest form in the last two weeks during the South African attack and occupation of southern Angola. Angola will continue to be Pretoria's target for the very simple reason that it is the only country in the region that is economically independent of South Africa. Angolan collaboration cannot and will not be bought. Angolan submission, therefore, is sought.

This is the context in which the sudden revival of publicity about UNITA, the rebel Angolan group led by Jonas Savimbi, should be considered. The South African commander of the Protea operation in Angola has denied that South Africa co-operated militarily with UNITA. Instead, to quote Reuters, "he acknowledged that UNITA, which claims to control large areas of Angola's Cuando Cubango province, 'will try to capitalise' on the South African attack."

Slowly, the closest sympathisers of UNITA have begun to emerge into the open. All sorts of clever and complicated arguments — above all the great journalistic axiom of "balance" — are employed to grant UNITA a moral respectability and even a physical reality. The former is a matter of opinion; the latter deserves a few questions, even if we cannot supply the answers.

UNITA is said to have a foothold in south eastern Angola, and claims to have had it and expanded upon it in the past few years. In which case one must ask for evidence to be made public (and there are many who would eagerly accept it) of

schools, of the number of teachers, of hospitals. When has an international appeal been made for machinery, tools, medicines for the populations UNITA claims to administer? Yet in spite of the lack of such substantial information we are led to understand that one of the new conditions of a settlement of the Namibian problem will be the combined departure of the Cubans from Angola and MPLA negotiations with UNITA.

Dr. Savimbi is not to be underestimated, however. To "capitalise" immediately on the South African attack would be like walking through the door which the South African broke down for him. Dr. Savimbi's great strength has been his capacity to identify the Westerner who can be of greatest use to him and to be able to speak his language. He has seduced many an influential Western politician. Yet no one has stopped to question what policies Dr. Savimbi will follow if he were to come to power. The MPLA government has proved as commercially accommodating to the West as the much more lauded case of Robert Mugabe's independent Zimbabwe. In fact, would Dr. Savimbi be thinking of a separate south which he would control entirely?

One final point: during the last few months of the build up into the South African operation, Dr. Savimbi has kept a relatively low profile. This could mean two things. Either Dr. Savimbi has been too weak to make an impression and is a straw at which the South Africans clutch. Or, he is waiting for the storm over the South African attack to abate before launching into a target that has been suitably softened up (which would imply that he has strength in numbers).

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

IRON, PHOSPHATE MINES REACTIVATED--Next year Angola will reopen major iron ore mines and begin production at a phosphate mine, according to the Angolan news agency Angop. The start of operations at the Kassinga mines is a year earlier than the previously announced target date. The mines produced 5.6m. tonnes of iron ore in 1973, the bulk of the country's production, but have been closed since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975. The Austrian firm Austro-mineral began work on refurbishing the disused miners in southern Angola earlier this year. Angop also reported that Angola's new phosphate mine at Kondonakasi in the Northern Zaire province would go into production in 1982. This mine is to be a joint venture with Bulgaria and is due to start operating next June with an initial output of 30 tonnes per day. The announcements came from the Consultative Council of Angola's Industry Ministry which also said that diamond and quartz production next year was expected to achieve the targets fixed by the national plan. Angop did not say what these targets are but industry sources said diamond production in 1981 would be slightly higher than last year's output of 1.4m. carats. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2207]

CSO: 4700/100

FRENCH-NIGERIAN POSITION ON COUNTRY NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2099-2100

[Text]

THE FORTHCOMING visit to Paris by President Goukhouni Weddeye is significant because it follows the trip to Nigeria at the end of August by M. Jean Pierre Cot, the Minister responsible for Co-operation at the French Ministry of External Affairs. The atmosphere in Chad has been charged somewhat in the past week or so by a sudden increase in reports from Eastern Chad concerning concentrations of Libyan troops close to Abeche fighting with Hissen Habre's Forces Armées du Nord and the announcement by three of the less significant Chadian factions that they would be approaching Hissen Habre to form a common front against Libyan intervention.

President Goukhouni's visit will be aimed primarily at seeking French diplomatic and material support for his Transitional Government of National Unity. Though Goukhouni has stopped short of asking for technical military assistance, the French have made it abundantly clear that they will not become involved in any bilateral military agreement for the time being. They will however be prepared to offer help to any OAU peace-keeping force. At present the French authorities are faced with a list of Chadian requests that have been drawn up to precede President Goukhouni's visit.

These will include the upgrading of

French diplomatic representation in N'Djamena, about which Paris has been lukewarm. Official French statements have tended to emphasise a willingness to assist in the "reconstruction of N'Djamena". Indirectly France still plays a vital role through CFDT acquisitions of the cotton crop in the southern departments of Chad.

The French attitude on the general question of assistance to Chad has been that the departure of the Libyans must follow the completion of their mission in assisting Chad. This is the message which will bring in President Goukhouni's ears in Paris. French assistance will be conditional and highest on that list of conditions will be Libya. But there will also be some subtlety introduced into the French position as the recent meetings between French and Nigerian officials suggest.

President Goukhouni will have to listen carefully because Nigeria and Paris have come to an understanding about dealing with Libya; or as M. Jean-Pierre Cot would describe it, they have reached "a fairly similar position, which is one of a necessary resolution to contain Libyan ambitions." He added, however, that "the Nigerians, like us consider that Libya's real capacity for action is much below the proclaimed ambitions, and that there is an element of bluff in Libyan policy."

Real Change

There are two significant features to the Franco-Nigerian meeting. First, it is that Lagos, for the first time in almost a decade is close to being convinced that there is a real change in French policy and attitude towards Africa. Evidently M. Cot has been persuasive in his explanation of the socialist government's embarrassment at having to inherit the presence of French troops, notably in Central Africa, which it cannot remove without fear of "destabilisation". Again, M. Cot, in his statements to the press following the Lagos meetings, left little room for ambiguity: "we wanted to dissipate and diffuse tension that has existed between our two countries for many years, largely because of France's leaning towards the Francophone countries and of the presence of French troops in Africa." On the question of French troops in Africa, M. Cot suggested that their sudden departure would create vacuums which would be immediately filled by others.

The fact that, according to M. Cot, Paris and Lagos are agreed on the limitations of Libyan capacity to expand is the second feature which indicates a feeling that there is room to negotiate with Goukouni, rather than to push him into a corner. There is little doubt that the Libyan economy is going through a very rough patch:

oil sales are down drastically, and Libyan oil production now requires a \$1 million reinjection scheme. However the news from Khartoum is that in the fighting near Chad's eastern frontier Hissen Habre's Forces Armées du Nord claim to have killed over 100 Libyan troops. The announcement by four of the smaller factions that (Armed Forces of the West, Fundamental FROLINAT, The National Patriotic Movement and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad) that they intended to co-ordinate activities against Libya, suggests another marriage of convenience in which the pretext is Libya and that it offers another opportunity to acquire arms and a standing for future negotiation in the Chadian political scene. This provides all the more reason for France and Nigeria to offer a negotiable opening to Goukouni.

The differing views about Libyan activities adopted by the major powers with an interest in Chad are beginning to make it clear that for some the perpetuation of Hissen Habre's forces are a very useful tool against Libya. This camp would include Egypt and Sudan, with the support of the United States. For these interests Habre can be turned into Gaddafi's Chadian ulcer.

CS0: 4700/85

GOUKOUNI SAID TO WANT ONLY LIBYAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 6

[Article: "Mr Goukouni Oueddei Said To Have Rejected a New Proposal to Unite With Libya"]

[Text] Ndjamen (AFP)—Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, who is to be received at the Elysee Thursday 17 September, has "categorically" rejected a new proposed merger of Chad and Libya articulated 3 September in Tripoli by Col Qadhdhafi, it was learned on Sunday 13 September from official sources in the Chadian capital. "My brother, you are now the last remaining obstacle to the merger the peoples of our countries are demanding," Col Qadhdhafi was reported, by the same sources, to have said in response to the turndown by the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT].

The merger proposal was reportedly made in the presence of Yasir Arafat, president of the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], during the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. To show his disapproval, the head of the Libyan revolution reportedly refused to pay the bill for the lodging of the Chadian delegation to Tripoli, which included the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of economic and financial affairs, former ministers, and traditional leaders of southern Chad, a region hostile to the Libyan military presence in the country, plus of course Mr Goukouni himself.

The arrival in Tripoli of these former ministers and southern leaders gave rise to a variety of comment in Ndjamen. According to sources close to the GUNT, it indicates "clearly" the determination of President Goukouni Oueddei to "demonstrate" to his political opponents his determination to push Libyan forces out of Chadian territory.

By contrast, for the people of Ndjamen, who are increasingly opposed to the Libyan presence in Chad, the trip by these former ministers and southern leaders appears to be a "new step" taken by the GUNT toward acceptance of the Libyan soldiers in the country. The GUNT indeed wants to expand its economic cooperation with Libya. According to Kosnaye Ngambet, the minister for economic and financial affairs and a confidant of President Goukouni Oueddei, this cooperation which both sides desire, must be strengthened. Ngambet announced on Tuesday the reopening of the Chadian-Libyan Arab Bank for Trade and Development (BATAL) in Ndjamen, and the establishment of bilateral agro-industrial projects.

In other news, reliable sources in Ndjamena confirmed that Hissein Habre's forces were recently involved in fighting on the Sudanese border (LE MONDE of 9 September). At no time, the sources said, did the Libyan troops participate in the fighting in that locality, formerly held by the supporters of Acyl Ahmat, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs. No facts could be obtained, however, regarding the situation at Iriba, in eastern Chad. Both Hissein Habre and the Chadian Government, through its embassy in Paris, have asserted that their own troops were in control of the region.

9516

CSO: 4719/408

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-CONGOLESE COMMUNIQUE--Belgrade, Monday--Congo and Yugoslavia have agreed to increase economic and trade cooperation, according to a joint communique issued yesterday at the end of a three-day visit by Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma. Ndugu Goma, who left Yugoslavia, discussed bilateral ties and international problems with Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic and also met President Sergej Kraigher. The two sides agreed to increase Yugoslav participation in Congolese investment projects, particularly in road and house construction and the tobacco and timber industries, the communique said. Ndugu Goma and Ndugu Djuranovic also signed a protocol on bilateral economic, technical and cultural cooperation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/101

TIME SEEN RUNNING OUT FOR LIMANN

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 pp 2169-2170

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene: "Ghana's Two Years of Civilian Rule"]

[Text]

IT IS SAID that a sure sign of identifying somebody who is past it is how often the person refers to what a great person he used to be, especially when his present circumstances bear no resemblance to the glorious past that he would like to evoke.

Looking forward to the twenty-fifth birthday of nationhood next March 6, Ghana seems to be such a character already. If you want to say something complimentary about "this once promising West African country" it appears to be all in the past and the young Ghanaians and the new friends of Ghana find it increasingly difficult to relate the current depressing country to the thriving and dynamic country that their elders are constantly referring to.

Two years ago on September 24, 1979, when Ghana went back to constitutional rule, the situation was not exactly like March 6, 1957, when the country attained independence. For a start, the state of the economy was vastly different from what the Convention People's Party inherited at independence. This time round, it was a battered and abused country that was taken over by the government of the People's National Party.

However, there were quite a number of similarities. The PNP says and looks like the offspring of the CPP and many of the personalities that helped win the elections were members and sympathisers of the old CPP. The atmosphere of great expectations was as strong in September, 1979, as it was in March, 1957, and even though President Hilla Limann was a far cry from

the charismatic Kwame Nkrumah of 1957, President Limann surely had as much goodwill from within and without the country.

In 1957, the enthusiasm was for the unknown, but two years ago it was a wiser and somewhat subdued people that hailed a return to constitutional rule after almost a decade of military misrule rounded off with a violent and traumatic three months of revolution which saw the public execution of three former heads of state and five other senior military officers.

The big question that faced President Limann was how to turn around a dispirited people and make them believe that their leaders and government are not necessarily there to trample on them. The new President faced an empty till, empty shelves in the shops, silent factories, a transportation network that existed only in name and more alarming, an emptying country — those Ghanaians who could were leaving the country in droves, both skilled and unskilled.

It was evident therefore that some bold and imaginative decisions had to be taken. The first sign of fumbling came when the President in his first sessional address talked about importing goods into the country to fill the shelves and was backed at a subsequent press conference by his Trade Minister at the time, who said that "Ghanaians had suffered enough and the goods were meant to alleviate the suffering". In other words, the people of Ghana could not wait for import licences to be issued to the industries for raw materials to

activate the factories and produce the goods for the markets.

Predictably the licences for the finished goods made scarcely a ripple on the market while the factories remained silent and the ranks of the unemployed swelled.

It was surprising that the new government could not take advantage of the goodwill that it enjoyed at the time and completely misread the mood; true, the people had suffered a lot and were hungry, but to make the new third attempt at democratic rule work they were quite ready to suffer a little more. The extent of the emptiness of the shops was sadly misjudged by assuming that 25 articulated truckloads of goods was likely to make any difference to the situation.

By taking such a path, the government immediately dragged itself into the sinking sand of distribution politics, which it can never win. Two years after the event, the topic that generates the most heated discussion is still distribution of commodities. The shops are still empty even though there are goods to be had outside the shops at about 300 times their authorised prices.

The availability of the goods at these prohibitive prices, it has been argued in Parliament, gives inner satisfaction to the people, for even though they may not be able to buy anything, they are glad at least that they can see the goods. If that is not the recipe for disaster, it is difficult to find any other.

Such cynicism in Parliament has not helped matters. When the MP's decided on C4,010 take home pay for themselves, the argument was that it was the barest minimum that would enable them to meet their obligations. It meant, of course, that the hand of the TUC was strengthened and the result was the C12 minimum daily wage late last year which threw the government's budget out of gear and fuelled inflation beyond everyone's worst nightmares.

The level of debate in Parliament is gradually rising as the members grasp the ABC of procedure and understand what their role is. The greatest show of independence came earlier this year when the government's financial policy statement failed to go through the House, and the government suffered a defeat mainly through the connivance of some of the PNP members.

It would be a good thing for the country if the MPs regarded themselves as part of a single entity instead of party representatives, because in the public eye it is difficult to discern between an ACP member driving his specially-imported Peugeot 504 around town and a PNP member receiving his allocation of essential commodities. Many people believe that when it comes to seeing to themselves the MPs sing with one voice.

This semblance of protecting their own was what weakened the argument of the MPs over the Tata bus debate in the public eye. Once the allegation of their being against the importation of Tata buses for the people had been made, it was difficult for many people to view the debate in any other light. In the meantime, a huge plus has been claimed for the government over the introduction of the Tata buses in the public transportation network even though it is quite difficult to understand why the buses were not given to the already existing municipal and urban transport services instead of a brand new bureaucracy being created. The government can claim to have made a difference in one sector of life of the Ghanaian; whether the long term will justify the initial enthusiasm is still in the realm of the unknown.

A short-term agricultural project launched with a lot of fanfare appears to have fizzled out and the distribution of farm tractors has generated more heat than the ploughing of any field. The feeding of the country is still in the hands of the small farmer who cannot find basics like soap and clothing unless he is prepared to spend the entire income from a season's crop of cocoa on a piece of cloth! Thus the cocoa industry, the mainstay of the nation's economy, is disintegrating. The cocoa farmers are old, the rewards get less and less and the young people are not attracted to such thankless jobs.

The government now appears to put its hopes on the mining sector and after an international conference on Ghana's gold endowment the general feeling was that gold was the answer. If gold is the answer, then the question is where the money would come from to bring out the hidden tons of the magic mineral.

Not even the Investment Code Bill which was recently passed into law contains the answer. For gold usually attracts

people, but Ghana is fast assuming the look of an old mining town whose mine has ceased production. The exodus of skilled personnel has reached alarming proportions and those who have money to invest must surely wonder why the Ghanaians themselves are running away from their country.

That is the question President Limann must find an answer to as he celebrates two years in office this week. He told a reporter at a London press conference earlier this year that his single greatest achievement is that he has survived thus far. It is time he realised that survival is not enough and that if he is not to be remembered as a leader who squandered his opportunities he should make his presence felt.

There is a decided lack of ideas in his government and it might be time to ponder whether he has tapped all the resources at his hands. Half way into his term, keeping the soldiers out is not enough and very soon President Limann might realise that his people will soon forget that he was not initially responsible for the mess.

CSO: 4700/99

LIMANN URGED TO ACT ON ECONOMY, AFRC PERIOD

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2159

[Commentary: "Ghana's Gains and Losses"]

[Text]

ON SEPTEMBER 24 Ghana celebrates its second anniversary of civilian rule. The Ghanaian journalist Elizabeth Ohene, writing on page 2169 takes President Limann to task for saying, when asked in Britain about his achievements, "I survived". He was, of course, quoting the Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, who asked about his part in the French Revolution, said, "J'ai vécu." It was no small boast at the time of the French Revolution and it is also no small boast by President Limann, though in entirely different circumstances.

President Limann took over about four months after a "revolution" led by Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings. The special tensions of that time of handover have never been fully reported or appreciated. The dangers that more people would be executed were always there, as was the danger that some of the wilder elements of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council would at the last moment change their minds and decide that the "house-cleaning" exercise was not complete, or that further efforts were needed to prevent the "revolution" from being betrayed. Sufficient honour is not always paid to Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings and some of his senior associates for resisting these pressures. Dr. de Graft-Johnson, then Vice-President-elect, played a notable role in the negotiations immediately before the handover, often at some personal risk.

The immediate task of President Limann and his PNP regime was to allow civilian government to take root. The presence in the country of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, giving interviews, making speeches and (in the view of some) ticking like a time bomb, did not help. Again, however, the restraint of the Flight-Lieutenant should be noted and praised: he might have ticked, but nothing exploded. Critics of President Limann say that he failed to

take advantage of the pressure of idealism that lay behind the AFRC actions, that the drive towards the ending of corruption and the involvement of "the people" in government was lost. There may be some truth in this but it should be acknowledged by these critics that the idealism of the AFRC was at best muddled and (as is being extensively demonstrated by the correspondence going on in West Africa) was by the end of the brief period of power degenerating into divisive allegations of corruption and ethnic prejudice. The quiet commonsense of President Limann was, some might think, necessary if civilian politics was to come through the initial strains. His achievement is that it is now a healthy plant. The big question in Accra no longer concerns violence and soldiers, but is about who is to lead the combined political opposition to the PNP. The point is that everyone's eyes are on the next elections — for President in 1983 and for Parliament in 1984.

What President Limann's government has failed to do in the first half of his first term is to find a solution to Ghana's economic problems. Perhaps there was no solution available within two years to the formidable combination of economic ills which the President inherited (which have been much written about in West Africa); perhaps there is in the government's plans (short-term help from the IMF coupled with currency reform and longer-term increases in income from resources — gold, a revived cocoa industry and other agricultural outputs, and possibly oil) the seeds of eventual economic salvation. The fact that Professor Benneh's budget was rejected by Parliament was a clear indication that the government has failed to convince or inspire the public with these plans. The art of public relations is not President Limann's strongest point.

The other failure of civilian rule has been the inability to right the injustices of the AFRC rule which are protected by the Transitional Provisions. President Limann always argues that this is not a matter for the executive (whose task is to implement the constitution, part of which is the Transitional Provisions) but a matter for the courts or the legislature. This argument has some force. But the fact remains that under his rule there are Ghanaians in prison and Ghanaians suffering other disabilities (including many forced to live overseas) who have not been fairly tried. No one wishes corrupt men to go unpunished but it is intolerable that justice should not be seen to be done. The former members of the AFRC should be the most concerned about this. It was their work of "house-cleaning" that was ill done and that must now be properly done. Major Boakye Djan and Captain Baah-Achamfour have proposed on more than one occasion that a commission of inquiry should investigate the whole period of AFRC rule.

This could right injustices against AFRC victims and also establish the truth about AFRC achievements, protecting the innocent against the serious allegations that are being increasingly made against the coup leaders. The purpose should not be to attack the "gains of June 4" but to consolidate them. These proposals have aroused great opposition among some former AFRC men, but it is difficult to see how else an intolerable situation can be ended. Perhaps this is a subject to which Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings could address his talents and remaining influence.

In the meantime one can only congratulate the citizens of Ghana on the second birthday of their civilian rule and wish them many happy returns — at the ballot box.

CSO: 4700/99

PAPER LAMENTS COUNTRY'S 'ROTTING' SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2220

[Text]

"Calamity after calamity since independence point to one significant characteristic about Ghana and Ghanaians. God and Nature have given us everything to make us self-sufficient and economically viable, but our economic and social planners have always got their priorities wrong," declared the *Pioneer* in an editorial called: "Everything is getting rotten."

Noting the bumper fish catches "which have been allowed to rot because of lack of adequate storage facilities and transportation," the *Pioneer* said tomatoes were the first to suffer wastage in the Northern and Upper Regions for the same reasons. It said evacuation of cocoa from the rural areas followed next. The foodstuffs suffered the same fate.

It said wrong priorities began with educational planning with the result that "the size of our qualified personnel which cannot be absorbed by our economic system is tremendous . . . our agricultural planning comes next. We who live in the forest areas know the enormous quantities of foodstuffs

which rot every day on the farms . . . The poor worker in the urban area does not get enough to eat at a reasonable cost because the foodstuffs cannot get to the urban markets. A host of problems account for this sad and chronic phenomenon of food shortages. Among them are: bad feeder roads; lack of spare parts for vehicles; lack of adequate petroleum products and their prohibitive prices; inadequate storage facilities and the criminal role of self-styled market queens who stand between the foodstuff producers and the consumer. But bad roads and inadequate storage facilities stand supreme among the causes of the deteriorating food situation in the country.

"The rotting of cocoa, of foodstuffs, and the criminal wastage of the bumper tomato harvest in the Northern and Upper Regions barely a year ago, are unpardonable. All these amount to criminal negligence on the part of the nation's servants who are paid by the taxpayer to see to it that facilities for the promotion of these aspects of the economy are

adequately and constantly provided for and maintained. The experience of the Northern tomato catastrophe should have guided us to make enough 'hay while the sun shines'. We know that around this time of the year there are always bumper fish catches, especially herrings . . . From the look of things, we can see hardly any co-ordination between our simple fishermen and the various state agencies which are concerned with the country's fishing industry.

"So our calamities keep mounting and stare us in the face, while we gape at them hopelessly and helplessly, without any apparent clue to lasting and meaningful solution.

"The University graduate is rotting; tomatoes are rotting; cocoa is rotting; plantains, pawpaws and cocoyams are rotting; and now fish is rotting. Sooner or later everything will be rotting. And in our chronic inability to save rotting situations, how can we be sure that when gold and oil come in abundance one day, we shall not allow them to rot? Do such rotten situations attract investors?"

CSO: 4700/100

GHANA

BRIEFS

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES--Soft Energy Systems of Italy is to set up a renewable energy project in Ghana starting with a pilot scheme to process residual wood from sawmills as a cheap energy source, particularly for rural areas, in the form of gas and electricity. The firm will also train local personnel with assistance from the International Labour Organisation, and will carry out an investment with a 100 percent grant from the Italian Government to the Ghana Government. Following successful negotiations carried out in Nairobi between Ghana's delegation to the UN Energy Conference and Dr S. Custodero, director of SES, the Italian company will set up a biogas plant with windmills to generate electricity from solar energy to be used for drying crops and for irrigation. The firm is said to be ready to release \$1m. to begin the project, and in order to cut costs, equipment belonging to Impregilo (Ghana) Ltd., another Italian firm, will be used initially. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 91 p 2222]

MEDICAL 'BRAIN DRAIN'--Sunyani Government Hospital lost 10 doctors and 45 nurses in one stroke when a bus came from Nigeria, picked them up and went back again. GNA reported that the doctors and nurses told colleagues at the hospital they were all going to a hospital in an eastern Nigerian state. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2222]

CSO: 4700/99

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FISHING, CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA--Guinea and Nigeria recently signed two agreements, one for improving co-operation in cultural affairs, the other on fishing. Guinea and Nigeria are already involved together in the steel production complex Mifergui-Nimba, which is to be started this year. The site is Mount Nimba, in the south-east, where there are an estimated 2,000m. tonnes of ore to exploit. Guinea holds 50 percent of the capital and Nigeria 13.5 percent. The Nigerians are also involved with Uranium and bauxite projects in Guinea. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Sep 81 p 21502

CSO: 4700/100

QADHDHAFI IS DARED TO SUE NEWSPAPER

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Gaddafi's Reputation Injured?"]

[Text]

SO, over three months after the event, and over two months since publication, the "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" has threatened to take legal action against *The Standard* for exposing an insulting document circulated by its delegation to the June O.A.U. Summit held in Nairobi.

Apart from the afterthought nature of the new development, some curious arguments, which could only make sense to Moammar Gaddafi, are raised.

One of them is that the document circulated (which is reproduced elsewhere in this paper) did not carry a signature and was therefore not authentic. Anyone familiar with properly organised international conferences, or internal ministerial communication, knows very well that memoranda of this nature are never signed.

The document was, however, written on headed paper carrying the crest of the Libyan State. It was accompanied by a complimentary slip — also reproduced — bearing the Libyan national emblem and forwarded with the compliments of Ali Abdel-Salam Tureiki, the Libyan Foreign Minister and head of the country's delegation to the O.A.U. Summit.

Apparently Gaddafi and his followers do not consider themselves to be authentic representatives of their country. Indeed, this could be what they are trying to tell us, since Libya has no properly constituted government.

It is run by the so-called "popular committees" that are composed of representatives of the "General Congress", whatever that means. If this is the authenticity they are disputing, then we wholeheartedly concur.

★ ★ ★ ★

OVER the past six months there have been five attempted coups in Libya against the regime of Gaddafi by Libyans dissatisfied with the way their country has been disorganised and turned into an instrument of destruction all over the world. The attempted coups have been ruthlessly crushed, and the blame as usual placed elsewhere — on the "agents of imperialism".

Yet, if there is imperialism being practised today, or being attempted, it would find its source at the door of Gaddafi, either in his palace in Tripoli or in his Bedouin tent in the Sahara Desert.

In his attempt to impose a mixture of Islam and dialectical materialism, Gaddafi's agents have infiltrated and tried to destabilise practically every country in north, west, central and east Africa, and indeed most countries in the world. His designs read no different from those of the empire builders of old.

Some of his ambitions are almost beyond belief. In 1973, Gaddafi expressed his belief that destiny had placed on his shoulders the responsibility for continuing the campaign to Islamise Europe and Africa, where others had left off. He said his mission was universal and that Islam was more compatible to Africans than was "the exploiting creed of Christianity" emanating from Europe. He does not even seem to know where Christianity originated!

★ ★ ★ ★

ECONOMIC exploitation of African nations is the other aim. This is the aim of Libya's invasion of Chad, to take control of the Azna uranium deposits. The invasion is also meant to give Libya a springboard to other countries like Cameroon, Niger, the Central African Republic, the Sudan and ultimately the other East African countries including Kenya.

All this is done by Libya as a proxy of the Soviet Union and with the help of the K.G.B.'s refined tactics of subversion, intelligence, terrorism and even blackmail. Subversive elements in other countries are trained and equipped by Libya. Gaddafi does not even shy away from direct intervention in the affairs of sovereign States, as events last year will show.

In February 1980, the Central African Republic's representative at the United Nations announced the severance of relations between his country and Libya, as a result of attempts by the Libyan embassy to undermine his country's stability.

In June, Senegal severed relations too; and in July the Gabon Government ordered the Libyan embassy in Libreville to shut down for encouraging subversion.

On October 30, Gambia broke off relations with Libya after the Libyan ambassador was found to have been recruiting youths for training in underground activities at camps in Libya. This had a direct bearing on the attempted coup in Gambia last month.

In November, the Ghanaian Government ordered the Libyan embassy staff to leave the country for similar reasons.

The same month, Gaddafi made crude attempts to incite a group of Saharan desert tribes known as Harary to acts of rebellion against the governments of Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The list is almost endless.

★ ★ ★ ★

THERE are undeniable incidents of direct intervention. In 1978, Gaddafi sent troops to Uganda to try and prop up the collapsing terror regime of Idi Amin. Despite their being routed and disgraced, Gaddafi did not give up.

As late as June 23, this year, on the eve of the O.A.U. Heads of State meeting in Nairobi, there was a concerted attempt by Libya to destabilise Uganda. A Libyan aircraft carrying a cargo whose nature was unknown but not difficult to imagine (more likely than not, the plane was carrying commandos armed with Russian weapons), tried to land at Entebbe Airport.

It shows the vanity and vindictiveness of Gaddafi. He wanted to get his own back against Uganda for the humiliation he suffered when his troops tried to help Amin.

★ ★ ★ ★

PERHAPS the most degrading role played by the Tripoli regime is that of an agent of international terrorism. There is clear evidence to link Gaddafi with the bomb that exploded on New Year's Eve at the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, killing and maiming innocent men, women and children. Gaddafi was, of course, the financier of the *Voice of Africa* newspaper published in Nairobi (which has since been banned), a paper that tried to refute the undeniable fact that the bomb was the work of Palestinian terrorists.

This is but one of the scores of terrorist incidents throughout the world over the years since Gaddafi came to power in 1969. His own people are also the targets of Gaddafi's terror. Assassination squads have been sent roaming over Europe and the Middle East to kill Libyan exiles opposed to his rule.

Only last week, terrorists in custody in Italy confessed that Gaddafi was behind terrorist activities in Italy and other countries in Europe.

★ ★ ★ ★

THERE is an explanation for the delay in the threatened legal action against *The Standard* by Tripoli. Over the past few months, Gaddafi and his followers must have found that Black African States

do not like being called "culturally backward".

He has found that they do not take well to the arrogant suggestion that they "need to rise to the enlightened and progressive political level they will find in Libya, if they expect to attend next year's O.A.U. Summit conference in Tripoli". Rise to what level? Terrorism, taking of innocent lives and blackmail?

Africans take great exception to the idea that the governments they have democratically elected are corrupt and that Black Africa must be compelled to let the alleged purity of "Brother Colonel Muammar Gaddafi" lead them.

What is this implied compulsion? Is it not coercion, bribery and the buying of delegates which we have already witnessed before? It will be remembered what happened during the last O.A.U. Summit when the decision to go to Tripoli next year was made.

It was 4 a.m. in the morning. The session had been meeting since 4.30 p.m. the previous day. Only 14 countries out of the 58 members of the O.A.U. were in favour of accepting Libya's invitation. A call for a secret ballot was frustrated by Libyan-orchestrated bureaucratic gerrymandering.

Yet this was what Libya's Foreign Minister boasted was "a big victory" with Gaddafi "the star of the O.A.U."

As regards Gaddafi's purity, who else in history has talked about purity? Was it not Adolf Hitler about his Aryan race? Gaddafi certainly has a notable peer in this field.

It is this realisation, that the arrogance, bigotry, terrorism, patronage, subversion and insults from Gaddafi and his henchmen will not be tolerated, and that Black Africa will not associate itself with agents of terrorism and tyranny, that has prompted the delayed — very much delayed — legal threat against *The Standard*.

★ ★ ★ ★

WHAT, in the final analysis, are Gaddafi's attributes for leadership? Terrorism born of cowardice? Where lies his credibility? In subverting other nations as a proxy of Communist totalitarianism, and abuse of human rights?

Above all, what is his moral reputation? The planting of bombs to kill children who have not even reached the age of differentiating between right and wrong?

Gaddafi and his Nairobi lawyer are welcome to go to court. At least in Kenya they will find a judicial system that has respect for the dignity of man and impartiality, unlike the chopping of hands and other mutilations that go on in the "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

ECONOMIC GROWTH WILL FALL UNDER THREE PERCENT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 25 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA's economic growth this year is expected to be below three per cent according to the latest Economic and Financial Review published by the Central Bank of Kenya. The economic outlook suggests mixed performance in the different sectors of the economy in the foreseeable future.

With the onset of the rains in March, milk production will increase, beef production will improve but sales will initially drop as farmers are likely to withhold their stock for fattening. The production of cereals is still unclear as planting is still proceeding.

Manufacturing will continue to be affected by factors such as the rising prices of inputs and the availability of foreign exchange. Performance in the wholesale and retail trade and transport sectors will be dictated by the general trend in manufacturing.

The domestic economy's performance during the first quarter of 1981 was adversely affected by domestic and external factors. These included persistent drought with a countrywide effect, contributing to reduced production of coffee, tea, milk, cotton and beef, and the consequent low financial yields for the farmers.

The other factor was the sharp fall in foreign exchange reserves which necessitated some cut down on imports. The rate of inflation during the quarter rose at a decreasing rate. For 12 months, ending March, 1981, the rate of inflation was 12.7 per cent. The growth in G.D.P. in real terms in 1981 is not expected to exceed three per cent.

During the 12 months ending in March 1981, consumer prices rose on average by 12.7 per cent for all income groups. However, average consumer price rise between January and March 1981 was 2.6 per cent, compared with 4.1 per cent rise between January and March 1980.

The slowing down of the rate of inflation is attributed to the continuing stringency of credit and import policies, poor overall demand and improved domestic production. Prices within the quarter registered the highest rises in transport and communications with 3.7 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 7.3 per cent increases for lower, middle and upper income groups respectively.

The tourist industry reflected some growth over the first quarter of 1981 in comparison to the corresponding quarter in 1980. The number of bednights occupied by foreign residents increased by 10 per cent against the same period in 1980, while the foreign exchange receipts earned by the industry were up by six per cent.

FOREIGN RESERVES DROP BY 22.4 PERCENT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA'S foreign exchange reserves have declined by 22.4 per cent between mid-1980 and mid-1981.

According to the Central Bank of Kenya's Balance Sheet, Kenya's foreign exchange reserves were Shs. 4,406 million in mid-1980. However, by mid-1981, these reserves had dwindled to Shs. 3,119 million. This shows a decline of 22.4 per cent.

Kenya's gold and foreign exchange balance with commercial banks and in cash is only 64 per cent in 1981 compared to what it was in 1980. As in 1980, this figure was Shs. 3,255 million. It came down to Shs. 2,073 million, showing a decline of 46 per cent.

Similarly, Kenya's holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) came down by 39 per cent in this period. In mid-1980 Kenya held Special Drawing Rights, which were equivalent to Shs. 942 million. However, by mid-1981 the SDR was valued at Shs. 209 million.

This is also a pointer to the worsening situation in foreign exchange holdings which led to the devaluation of the Kenya shilling last weekend, the second such step this year.

In February this year, the Kenya shilling was devalued by just over five per cent when one unit of SDR was Shs. 9.66. After the devaluation, it was valued at Shs. 10.15.

After last weekend, the new valuation was at Shs. 11.95. According to a financial expert, the total devaluation of the Kenya shilling this year has been 23.7 per cent or almost 24 per cent.

The Central Bank of Kenya's Balance Sheet shows that currency in circulation has risen from almost Shs. 3,000 million in mid-1980 to Shs. 3,270 in mid-1981. This is an increase of nine per cent in one year.

Local deposits by the commercial banks in Kenya with the Central Bank of Kenya have declined marginally. In mid-1980, the Kenyan banks deposited Shs. 532 million. In mid-1981, this figure had come down to Shs. 520 million according to the Balance Sheet.

NEW FREE ZONE FOR SERVICES PLANNED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Specialties Will Be: Data Processing, Accounting, Industrial Design, and Management

The free zone for services, whose creation was suggested to the government early this year by the JEC (Joint Economic Committee) to stimulate the economy of the country, will go into operation in early September. Initially, this free zone will offer foreign investors and international organizations operating in the Indian Ocean and Africa region services in the fields of data processing, accounting, management, and industrial design. It is estimated, in circles close to the project, that this new sector will produce jobs for nearly 5,000 people in the first 3 years.

The regulations for the free zone for services, which are presently under study by the Parquet, will be submitted in the next few days to the minister of industry and commerce, Mr Basant Rai, for promulgation.

This news was given out yesterday by the minister of industry and commerce, at a meeting with Mr Jose Poncini and the president of the Labor Party, in the presence of Mr Mohit and Mr Bundhun, two high officials in the ministry. The free zone for services is intended to create jobs for unemployed workers holding HSC [Higher School Certificate] certificates and diplomas.

Aside from putting the free zone into operation, the government has already approached the University of Mauritius for education and training of the new white-collar workers who will be called on to work in this sector. Steps have also been taken with the Ministry of Education to introduce data processing as a subject for secondary level studies.

Government sources also note that the free zone for services could over the next 5 years come to rival the tourist industry in terms of generating foreign exchange earnings for the country. Around the world there are different types of free zones for services: in Bahrain, and in the Bahamas, off-shore banking services are offered, while in Port Said, the free zone specializes in reexportation.

9516

CSO: 4719/438

BRIEFS

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH MADAGASCAR—Relations between Madagascar and the Isle of Mauritius, which became chilly after President Ratsiraka came to power, will become more friendly in the weeks to come. In fact, yesterday morning at the Council of Ministers meeting, the government decided to sign in the days ahead an economic, technical, cultural, and commercial agreement with the Malagasy Government. The signing of this accord following negotiations which took place in recent months between representatives of the two countries. In fact, in 1979, a delegation composed of representatives of both the private sector and the government went to Madagascar to negotiate the purchase of some products on the Great Island. Last year, the minister of planning and development, Mr Rabindranath Ghurburrun went in turn to Madagascar on an official mission for high-level discussions with Malagasy authorities, discussions which covered prospects for intensifying exchanges between the two countries in several areas. Beyond maritime facilities, the accord, which will be initialed shortly, will also cover air traffic. The national airline, Air Mauritius, will start offering a new flight providing service to Madagascar, Moroni, and Nairobi once a week. Service will be provided by a Boeing 737 owned by Air Madagascar which will fly the colors of Air Mauritius. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Aug 81 p 4] 9516

ILOIS SETTLEMENT—Mrs Felicie Velloo, Mr Rafael Piron, Jose Desire, and Guy Victor—four Ilois uprooted from Diego Garcia—have stolen a march on the other Ilois. They declare they are ready to accept the offer of final compensation reportedly made by the British Government for their resettlement. With regard to the two British lawyers who will defend their case before a court of law in England, these four Ilois are asking the Ilois OF [Fraternal Organization] committee if it has contacted all Ilois on the subject. They noted that Ilois are already being assisted by two lawyers: Sheridan and Bloom Cooper. They also criticized the way in which the recent census of Ilois was undertaken. They also condemn those who want to use them for political purposes. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 21 Aug 81 p 1] 9516

SOUTH AFRICAN AID SOUGHT—Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam yesterday publicly expressed the hope that Housing Minister Eliezer Francois will succeed in getting financial aid from South Africa to help resolve Mauritius' housing problem. At the same time, Sir Seewoosagur said, such aid would help alleviate the problems currently being faced by the construction industry. With regard to the American air and naval base at Diego Garcia, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam let it be clearly understood that he strongly hopes that Mauritius would be able to

participate in the construction work presently under way, "in order to alleviate the unemployment problem somewhat." "Even today," he said, "my colleague, the minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Walter, held talks with the Americans about giving us work on Diego Garcia, specifically, about buying the building materials from Mauritius and hiring Mauritian workers to carry out the work."
[Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 p 4] 9516

CSO: 4719/438

NIGER

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--The Japanese Government has offered Niger a grant of about \$7m. towards the expansion of the second Niamey power plant. The plant supplies electricity for use in the mining of uranium and other mineral resources. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2226]

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--The Islamic Bank for Development has loaned Niger \$1.5m. for the construction of a road which will link up with Algeria. The road will be 200km. long and is part of the overall plan to improve communications between the Islamic countries of North Africa with those of Central Africa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2226]

CSO: 4700/97

INFORMAL SECTOR CONSTITUTES IMPORTANT PART OF ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 pp 2177,2178

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text]

THE INFORMAL sector in Dakar is evident on all but the most exclusive streets of the city. Indeed, if one extends the definition to include domestic labour in what French anthropologist René Dumont recently described as the "villas hollywoodiennes" of the Corniche and Fann residential areas, everyone can be thought of as being involved in one way or another with the informal sector.

A visit to the *Chambre de Commerce* provides startling figures to support this: out of an urban population of around 1.5m. (and rising), only 140,000 have full time salaried employment. Most of this is in the public sector — civil servants, armed forces and police. Of course, large numbers of people are not "economically active" because they are too young or too old to work, but there are still, say, half a million people making a living (and in all probability making a contribution to the extended family budget) in the urban informal sector.

In the same way that sociologists gather the left-overs of better defined disciplines, the informal sector defies water-tight definition. There are figures for those involved in "traditional" crafts such as small scale fishing, weaving and crafts. But again, this figure is likely to be an underestimate because it will only include established, permanently sited entrepreneurs. The *Chambre de Commerce* put the "traditional" crafts at a figure of 60,000. But what of the furniture makers, mechanics, petty traders, shoe shine boys and tourist "guides"?

Each time the President or a visiting dignitary cavalcades through the city (although they usually take the prestige Corniche road), there is an *assainissement* of the route. This involves, first, the clearing of beggars, but also the moving on (or hiding) of the traders, petty manufacturers and peanut sellers from their pitches on the roadside. There is often trouble when this happens. One of the traders said of the raids: "What do they want of us? I suppose they prefer it if people spend their money in the big French and Lebanese shops in town!"

One weaver who had been moved on three times in the last year said that he was thinking of returning to his village unless he found a safe site. This would presumably suit the authorities, who are concerned, as elsewhere in West Africa, with the problems created by rural-urban emigration.

The traditional weavers of Dakar (Oxford anthropologist Mr. Roy Dilley who is making a study now estimates that there are over 1,000) are partly integrated with the "formal" textile industry. Their link with the big factories is that they buy their weft of thread from middlemen. One of the advantages of working in a group (apart from the company) is that the wefts can be purchased in bulk. Groups are made up usually of masters, weavers and apprentices. The apprentices do basically the same work, though on a simpler design.

In an important respect the weavers are separated from the formal sector — the cloth produced by a traditional loom sells

for about double the price of the factory product. It is used for making under garments (paignes) and also for clothes worn at weddings and baptisms. It is generally considered a superior product to that sold in the cloth shops in town.

Fixed costs required to set up a loom are very low. The structure can be made of scrap timber and a roof to keep the sun off is usually constructed of discarded cardboard boxes. The shuttle is the most expensive item; it is carved in wood by a craftsman for about £2. Biro tubes serve as bobbins and the bakelite insulators from telephone installations double as excellent pulleys when slotted through a bicycle spoke. The conditions of work are harsh (most would appreciate a permanent site), but many weavers prefer the hack breaking business of working at their own loom to queueing for work at one of the factories on the Rufisque road. The hours are long, and the remuneration is, of course, insecure, but weaving is more a way of life than a job in the strict sense.

The same cannot be said of the non-traditional informal sector. Roadside mechanics, for example, are in evidence all over the city. It is not uncommon to see half a dozen young men, each with a slither of wet and dry sandpaper, preparing an ancient Citroën for respray. The waste of the formal sector is often recycled in this way by the informal sector; visitors to Dakar are often puzzled by the multicoloured fencing around town which has foot sized holes carefully cut out of it. The fences are made from the discarded sheets of rubber from the Bata flip flop factory at Rufisque. Ingenuity such as this tends to be forgotten when one talks of the "economy" of a country. But peanuts and phosphates are not the only industries in Senegal.

It has been estimated that the informal sector in West Africa provides about two thirds of all urban employment and adds a third to the value of National Output. But it is not only the size of the sector which should attract the attention of policy makers; the informal sector employs almost exclusively local labour and processes local or discarded products. Expansion in this area could thus increase employment and output without dragging in imports, as do so many development strategies.

There are two major constraints to expanding the sector. Firstly, entrepreneurs are bound to be suspicious of officials investigating their businesses, even if the investigations were part of a project to help them. For example, a clean up campaign of Dakar's markets recently took place. The authorities spent 1m. CFA francs on clearing Sandaga, Kermel and the other markets because of the fire and health risks that conditions presented. Restaurant stalls have been banned and makeshift structures in and around the markets have been destroyed. This inevitably caused some friction between the market people and the official agencies.

Secondly, most planning ministries do not see the sector as part of their grand strategy for "development". A country is not "developed" unless it can boast an oil refinery, an airport and a whole host of import-substituting or export-orientated industries. Despite the "small is beautiful" movement, small scale enterprises are still largely ignored in development strategies.

In Senegal, the cost of importing oil now exceeds the revenue from groundnut exports. Rather than looking at ways of saving energy — this attacks the symptom and not the cause — it may be worth developing those activities that don't require such modern inputs.

DIOUF DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, SENEGAMBIA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2225

[Text]

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Council, President Diouf reported on his friendly and working visit to France from September 2 to 4, at the invitation of President Mitterrand. Concerning the visit, President Diouf indicated that it took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship reflecting the image of confident and popular co-operation which has always united France and Senegal.

On the situation in southern Africa, President Diouf once again strongly condemned South Africa's military intervention in Angola which is a sovereign African state whose territorial integrity should be respected. Although Senegal recognises the Angolan MPLA government, there are no diplomatic relations between them because of "the presence of foreign troops" in Angola.

Speaking about the Senegalese and Gambian Governments' decision to turn their two countries into a confederation, the President stressed the need to speed up studies currently going on, in order to enable the peoples of Gambia and Senegal to realize this

important scheme which so rightly expresses their deep aspirations.

Press reports quoting President Diouf as saying that the proposed "Senégambia" union would be effective as of January, 1982, have been denied by an official Presidential spokesman. No date had been fixed, the spokesman said, but experts were working on the project.

The first step, integration of security forces, has already been taken; Major Amadou Nourou Silla, of the Senegalese Army, has been appointed to co-ordinate the integration (West Africa, September 14). He holds the post of Assistant Secretary to the Senegambian Secretariat. He is also Military Adviser to President Jawara. Before this appointment, President Diouf placed 50 presidential guards and security agents at the disposal of President Jawara. (West Africa, August 31.)

President Diouf's spokesman said that once the proposals of the Senegambian Secretariat were completed, the populations of the two countries would be consulted: "either directly by vote or indirectly through their respective parliaments".

The ruling Socialist Party news-

paper *Unité* has said that confederation of the two countries is not enough; it would be but the first step towards federation and eventually a unitary state of *Senégambie*.

Some politicians in The Gambia are against the moves to integration because of the influence that Dakar would hold over Banjul (administrative and industrial infrastructure is more developed in Dakar). President Jawara, however, has been campaigning in favour of the confederation. He was accompanied on a recent tour of The Gambia's North Bank zone by M. Karibou Mbodge, the Vice-President of the Senegalese National Assembly.

Businessmen in Dakar are on the whole in favour of a confederation, if The Gambia's preferential customs tariffs are abolished as a result. Most goods are cheaper in The Gambia and smuggling into Senegal spoils their trade. Few people leave The Gambia without a full tank of petrol, for example. There have been suggestions that The Gambia should join the Francophone Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine, which groups Benin, the Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

CSO: 4700/97

BRIEFS

ARAB AID FOR DAMS--A group of Kuwaiti businessmen recently visited Dakar to discuss investment prospects in Senegal, Saudi Arabia, earlier this year, promised to give an additional \$50m. to Senegal and Iraq pledged \$40m. to develop the Senegal river. President Diouf has said that this aid means that the first dam on the Senegal river can now start being built and a second dam can be started early next year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2101]

SWISS RURAL DEVELOPMENT AID--The Swiss government has lent Senegal about 17m. French francs for rural development. The money will be used for the training of rural technicians in the fields of agriculture, forestry and stock rearing. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2101]

PEASANTS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING--Market gardening is to be encouraged by the authorities, along with cereals and sugar production. The Societe des terres Neuves, a public company created in 1971, will train peasants in the cultivation of tomatoes, onions and potatoes. The projects are particularly aimed at peasant farmers displaced by the drastic fall in groundnut production caused by the drought. Imports of these three products presently cost Senegal about 2,500m. CFA francs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2101]

SENELEC'S PLANNED NATIONALIZATION--M. Louis Alexandrenne, the recently-appointed President of Senelec, has announced that the company is to be totally nationalised by next year. A French company presently holds 50 percent of the capital. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2225]

CSO: 4700/97

RATE OF INFLATION DROPS

Victoria NATION in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE refreshing south-east trade winds may be blowing out, but a new trade wind has just started to blow across our islands. It is the wind of price reform, bringing with it control over the prices of most, if not all, commodities in our country and drastic cuts in many cases.

The retail price index, based on the prices of 150 goods and services on which Seychellois spend their money, clearly shows how the pressure on the household budget is being eased.

The index for August, just published, shows that the rate of inflation — the scourge of national economies world-wide — is now steadily falling in Seychelles.

Prices for all income groups were only seven per cent higher than in August

last year, a figure that many countries would envy. Most of these increases were before the beginning of the year and the index shows that prices overall are now lower than they were six months ago.

The two main reasons for this are the direct results of Government action — in controlling prices and in revaluing the rupee by 15 per cent last March.

Revaluation, bringing cheaper imports, has been a major factor in the falling inflation rate. But controlled prices of local produce have also played their full part.

The average price paid for fish, for example, was 24 per cent lower in August than in the same month of 1980. And all other food, excluding fish, cost less in August than in February, March and April of this year.

The prices of non-food items were 15 per cent higher than in August 1980 but, again, this increase had taken place before the beginning of the year and was generally caused by rampant inflation in the supplying countries. Since March these prices have been falling steadily.

There is no doubt that the setting-up by Government of the Seychelles National Commodity Company (Seycom) has been a great help to many people. Its supermarket on Independence Avenue is selling a wide range of items at reasonable prices and in first-class shopping conditions; its frozen fish store has

maintained a good supply throughout the recent difficult months.

It will not be surprising to see Seycom offshoots in various districts of the Republic, passing on the benefits of Government commodity control to even more people.

This change for the better, now being felt by every family in Seychelles, shows what can be achieved when people decide to work together for the common good, to smash the age-old weapons of exploitation and build a society in which honesty and fairness, not the profit motive, are the corner-stones.

FARMERS CALLED ON TO INCREASE VANILLA CROP

Victoria NATION in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

WITH worldwide demand for naturally-produced vanilla essence now increasing, Agriculture Minister Karl St. Ange has appealed to local farmers to set aside land for vanilla growing.

In the first of several talks on this subject he hopes to have on the agricultural radio programme Lagrikiltir Sessel Komela, Minister St. Ange said on Tuesday night that vanilla had proved its worth in the past.

Over 100 tons had been exported from these islands at the beginning of this century, proving a successful source of income for the country and its farmers.

Then the rise of the more cheaply produced synthetic vanilla flavouring had almost dealt a death blow to the cultivation of the plant in

Seychelles.

The industry had declined so much that vanilla growing had to be introduced to the Anse Boileau Farmers Training Centre recently to collate the age-old experiences of raising the plant.

"Although the number of farmers producing vanilla has dwindled considerably", the Agriculture Minister said, "we do not need people from overseas to come and teach us how to grow the plant.

Now the Department of Agriculture is receiving an increasing number of enquiries from overseas about buying not only natural vanilla, but vanilla grown without the use of chemical fertilisers.

Fortunately, Minister St. Ange pointed out in the radio programme, the Seychellois have never used these in

growing vanilla.

He then appealed to all farmers, no matter how small, to make an effort to grow vanilla to boost both their incomes and that of the country as a whole.

Mr. St. Ange underlined that the cultivation of vanilla is simple. Giving a few tips on how to plant vanilla, he asked farmers needing help or advice to approach his Department.

Vanilla is a flavouring obtained from the pods of an epiphytic orchid, a parasitic creeper, cultivated on trees or wooden posts and cross bars. The pods are picked when green and cured for some time, during which the essence vanillin is developed.

Vanillin is much used in chocolate, confectionery and perfume manufacture, but much of the world produce remains synthetic.

NCO'S COMPLETE TOUGH TRAINING

Victoria NATION in English 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

EIGHTEEN Non-Commissioned Officers of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, who have just completed 13 weeks of tough training in leadership responsibility, discipline and political education, received their certificates from the Chief of the Defence Forces and Defence Minister, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, on Saturday morning. They have now become Senior NCOs, whose responsibility it is to help their fellow soldiers towards a higher standard of discipline as well as to see to their welfare.

Minister Berlouis described the occasion, at the SPDF headquarters Bel Eau, as yet another historic moment in the history of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces. He stressed the importance of a sense of responsibility and discipline in those chosen as leaders.

Through political education, he told the Senior NCO's, they now understood the meaning of the June 5th Revolution and why the Sey-

chellois people had since then chosen a socialist path of development.

The Defence Minister hoped the Senior NCOs would pass on their newly-acquired knowledge to their fellow soldiers.

KEEP THE REVOLUTION ALIVE

Staff Sergeant Richard Adeline, speaking on behalf of his fellow NCOs, assured the people that they were prepared at any time to defend the country against any aggression. He also promised to put all their efforts into keeping the June 5th Revolution alive.

He then paid tribute to the Commander-in-Chief and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front leadership in guiding them in the performance of their duties.

The certificates were distributed in the presence of members of the Defence Council including the Chief of Staff, Mr James Michel, other senior SPDF officers and advisors.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES 'MABOHANDAY' LOYALTY PLEDGE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] President Stevens at the weekend received the Executive of a Limba Association--MABOHANDAY which called on him to present their constitution and pledged their unflinching loyalty and support to him and the APC Party.

Later President Stevens paid a visit to the headquarters of the second battalion of the Republic of Sierra Leone Regiment at the Siaka Stevens barracks at Teko in Makeni.

Responding to an address by the Commanding Officer Lt Col A.O. Kamara, President Stevens commended the battalion for their intensive effort at rice production and expressed pleasure that their engineering squad was also engaged in different pursuits of agricultural development.

He said among several things that government is determined to do everything in its power to improve the economy of the country.

He advised that as soldiers they should be alert and vigilant at all times.

Lt Col Kamara has earlier pledged the loyalty and support of his battalion to President Stevens and his government.

The President was later taken on a conducted tour of the barracks including a visit to the industry platoon.

On his return to Freetown Dr Stevens was welcomed at State House by First Vice-President S.I. Koroma, Cabinet Ministers and Acting Commissioner of Police John Grant.

CSO: 4700/98

DPRK PRESS TEAM MEETS VICE PRESIDENT KAMARA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The visiting Press team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was on a visit to Sierra Leone paid a courtesy call on the Second Vice-President, Mr C.A. Kamara-Taylor.

The team which works for the North Korean daily newspaper RODONG SIMMUN was accompanied to the Second Vice-President's office by the DPRK Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr Kim Byong Gi.

The newspaper is an organ of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and also produces the Party's Magazine GULLOZA as well as various kinds of materials connected with the Party's activities.

Introducing the team to the Second Vice-President, the Ambassador said he was happy that Sierra Leone was represented at a symposium on food production in Third World countries recently held in Korea by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr A.F. Joe-Jackson.

He said that during the symposium the North Korean President, Comrade Kim Il-Sung, outlined Korea's policy towards increasing its food programme to Third World countries and named Conakry in the Republic of Guinea and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania as the two countries in Africa that have been chosen for the establishment of agricultural centres by the DPRK Government.

He also informed the Second Vice-President that he had received a reply from his country that the DPRK Government was willing to send irrigation experts to Sierra Leone as requested by our Government to undertake projects in various parts of the country.

CSO: 4700/98

GOVERNMENT STRIVES TO CONTROL GOLD RUSH

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text] No doubt we are aware there is a rush for gold in this country today.

We learnt more about this when Parliament gave the Bank of Sierra Leone approval to act as the sole authority to export gold.

This certainly has two particular important aspects to ensure that our much needed foreign exchange comes to the Government for servicing our development programme.

The other aspect is that the approval gives protection to the marketing of this God-giving precious and valuable metal.

It should be realised that this particular natural resource belongs to us all Sierra Leoneans, and anything outside this thinking can be very detrimental to everyone of us. This must be taken as a very, very serious matter indeed.

Every piece of gold found in this country belongs to Sierra Leone and nobody has a right to dispose of it at his own pleasure. It belongs to the state.

This in fact, means that all other transactions which do not go through the Bank of Sierra Leone is illegal.

Gold in the world market is playing an important role. Sierra Leone cannot afford to sit back to see one of its natural resources which can bring inadequate foreign exchange to develop the country getting into the wrong hands and passing through the wrong channel.

Therefore, we appeal to the Government to give the Bank of Sierra Leone all the necessary support to curb illicit trafficking of gold from this country.

If smuggling is allowed to flourish at any stage, Sierra Leone will certainly not derive any benefit from gold.

At this moment our future lies in gold and every effort should be made to control it effectively. The rush for gold will never last forever.

CSO: 4700/98

WAICA TO SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN FREETOWN

Chief Visits President

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The West African Insurance Consultative Association (WAICA) is to establish its headquarters in Freetown with Lel0m share capital.

This was disclosed yesterday at the State House by the new President of the Association, Mr Sheku Kamara when he was presented to President Siaka Stevens.

Mr Kamara who is the General Manager of the National Insurance Company, said all members of WAICA have agreed to the setting up of the headquarters in Freetown.

Mr Kamara also disclosed that WAICA has established an Institute in Monrovia which had already trained ten members of the National Insurance Company.

He said that WAICA has established the West Africa Motor Re-insurance Scheme which was similar to the green card system used in Western Europe.

Mr Sheku Kamara said that he considered it a privilege to be officially presented to the President who he said had developed a keen interest in the insurance industry.

He also thanked President Stevens for taking time off to address WAICA delegates at State House last week despite his heavy schedule at State duties.

Mr Sheku Kamara explained that the main business of WAICA was to promote unity among all insurance companies and also the development and promotion of insurance business in West Africa.

Receiving Mr Kamara, President Stevens said that it was a matter of great gratification for him and Government that this country had been honoured with the Presidency of the West African Insurance Consultative Association (WAICA) in the person of Sheku Kamara, General Manager of the National Insurance Company (NIC).

The President maintained that it had always been a matter of much joy for him to see younger men in high positions.

He described Mr Kamara's new responsibility as a challenging one and hoped that he would carry himself with the dignity required of the position so that he would not fail the nation.

The President also advised Mr Kamara to utilise his new position with wisdom, restraint, considering that one cannot force other people to respect him. "The use of power is that which can be explained to the peoples," the President added.

The Head of State finally congratulated the head of WAICA and wished him every success.

Mr Kamara was formally introduced to the President by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Mr Alfred Akibo-Betts.

The General Manager of the American Life Insurance Company, Mr Haroun Rachid, on behalf of their colleagues in the Insurance Industry, expressed confidence in President Stevens and said that with the installation of Mr Sheku Kamara as President of WAICA, Sierra Leone would again be on the map.

Mr Kamara was accompanied to State House by Senior Employees of the National Insurance Company and other Insurance Organisations in this country.

Akibo-Betts Appeal

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Mr Alfred Akibo-Betts, has called for the immediate setting up of a re-insurance scheme at national level.

Speaking to members of the West African Insurance Company Association (WAICA) at a handing-over ceremony of the Presidential Chain of office to the newly-elected president of the Association, Mr Sheku Kamara at the weekend, Mr Akibo-Betts said that the establishment of such a scheme would definitely help in conserving our foreign exchange earnings.

He described the task ahead of the current president as formidable and advised him to make sure that he was not handicapped at domestic level.

Mr Sheku Kamara, who is General Manager of the National Insurance Company of Sierra Leone, said he was confident that with the co-operation of his colleagues at home and within the sub-region he would be able to achieve his goals.

CSO: 4700/98

SIERRA LEONE

FUNDING FOR MAINTENANCE, OIL PALM PROJECT REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Sierra Leona has been granted a loan of L11.9m by the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

The first part of the loan of Le8.8m will be utilised to meet the cost of implementing the proposed second highway maintenance project which will embrace the rehabilitation of our national road network.

The second Le3.1m will be used to implement phase two of the Gambia-Mattru Oil Palm Project.

The project will aim at increasing palm oil production in the country with a view of reducing vegetable oil importation, save on foreign exchange through import substitution and improve the living conditions of rural population in the project area.

Works Minister E.J. Kargbo, who signed on behalf of the Sierra Leone Government, expressed his gratitude to the twin financial institutions, the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund for the vital role they were playing in providing a solution of our complex and difficult economic problems and especially their ability to expand and diversify financial and technical assistance to member states.

The Minister described the two projects as complementary in that better roads ensure better marketing of agricultural produce.

The Minister's delegation included his Permanent Secretary, Mr Hamid Kamara and the General Manager of the Gambia--Mattru Oil Palm Company, Mr S.M. Pessima.

CSO: 4700/98

FINANCE MINISTRY TO INTRODUCE NEW SYSTEM

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Ministry of Finance is to be restructured with the establishment of an Internal Revenue Department, the Minister of State Finance, Mr Alfred Akibo-Betts has disclosed during discussions with the new IMF Resident Representative, Mr Joseph Kakoza.

Mr Akibo-Betts said that a system will be evolved whereby government would rely less on the Treasury Department for salaries and wages by indirect taxes from various revenue units within the economy without increasing direct import and export taxes.

He made particular reference to the Government Printing Department and SLBS, TV which hopefully in the not too distant future would be self-financing at least to the extent of paying the salaries and wages of their workers without relying on the Treasury.

He stressed that all legitimate revenue due to the government would not only be identified and collected, but also properly accounted for.

He mentioned certain discrepancies earlier this year in the handling of government vouchers and pointed out that as a result, stringent measures have been introduced to tighten the control of the nation's finances.

CSO: 4700/98

SIERRA LEONE

NATION TO GET INCREASED COFFEE QUOTA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Sierra Leone's quota of coffee sold through the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) is to be increased by 500 tons, an increase of five percent. Last year's sale was 10,000 tons.

In an interview on his return from this year's annual meeting of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) conference in London, the Managing Director of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, Mr M.K. Suma, expressed delight at the final outcome of the meeting, and added that with the co-operation of all concerned in the production of coffee in the country, the expected target would be met.

The Managing Director said that although Sierra Leone was among the group regarded as non-basic quota countries exporting less than 15,000 tons of coffee per annum, it was possible to reach the basic quota figure if producers worked hard to increase their yield.

Mr Suma, however, pointed out that notwithstanding fluctuating prices of coffee in the world market, the country should produce more to achieve the International Coffee Organisation basic quota.

The ICO, he said, agreed at the London meeting to maintain last year's global coffee quota supply of 56 million bags to the world market with an option of an increase to 60 million bags if prices reached one dollar, 45 cents per pound, or a reduction to 52 million bags if prices fall below the minimum floor price of one dollar, 25 cents per pound.

Mr Suma recalled that four years ago the price of coffee in the world market was four thousand pounds Sterling a ton, as compared with the present price of less than one thousand pounds Sterling a ton.

He appealed to farmers not to be disheartened by the present fall in price of coffee but to redouble their efforts to increase on their productivity which will in the long run yield higher dividends.

The meeting brought together about 75 countries comprising producers and consumers of coffee.

CSO: 4700/98

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RICE MARKET URGED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Discourage the Exploiters"]

[Text] It is most unfortunate that Government's effort to ease the nation of the so-called scarcity of its staple food--rice--is still being frustrated.

All the remedial measures announced by the Government has still not contained the wicked intentions of traders to create hardship for the ordinary citizens.

These traders, most of them, are still queuing up Government distribution centres, buy up a good quantity of rice and then hoard the grain, thereby creating scarcity with the hope to sell at high profit.

This alone is disrupting Government's objectives.

It is heartening to learn that some of these traders are being brought to justice in some parts of the provinces but, there are many more traders who beat the law in the Western Area.

We can on the authorities to move one step ahead especially in Freetown to halt these exploiters at the game.

It is certain that there is more than enough rice in the country to feed everyone for the next year and that the rice authorities are making necessary efforts to contain the situation for a very long time.

The usual trick for ugly traders to purchase bags of rice at normal prices in Freetown, move up to other parts of the country to sell at exorbitant prices should be discouraged once and for all.

For one thing, there is too many unnecessary poachers in this rice business. In fact they are no traders in any case.

We begin to wonder what the Rice Dealers Association is all about. We thought it was set up to help implement Government's move to ensure fair distribution of the grain. Alas it seems there is a hole in the bucket.

We call on the Government to set up an effective machinery to implement its objectives on this rice business, so that exploiters everywhere in the country can be discouraged.

It is time the issue is brought under control.

CSO: 4700/98

BRIEFS

COMMODITIES FUND PACT--Sierra Leone has signed the agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. Ambassador Abdul Koroma of our Permanent Mission in New York initiated the document which was adopted by the United Nations last year following lengthy negotiations carried out under the agencies of the United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

LABOUR CONGRESS CONDEMNED--The newly elected Paramount Chief Amadu Moiwa Forma IV of Lower Bambara Chiefdom, Kenema, has pledged loyalty and support for the Government on behalf of his people. Making the pledge at a presentation ceremony at the Resident Minister's Office in Kenema, Chief Forma condemned the situation created by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress and wished Dr Stevens' administration success. Receiving the Paramount Chief who was presented by the Senior District Officer, Mr M.S. Conteh, Mr B.S. Massaquoi accepted the result of the election and wished the Chief a successful tenure of office. Later at the APC office in Kenema, Chief Forma expressed appreciation to the Party for the support he received from party stalwarts during the election. On behalf of the party and the district executive, the District Secretary, Mr Williams Smith congratulated the Chief and called on him and his people to continue to support the one party system of government. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 p 5]

CHINESE CONSTRUCTION--Thirty-eight students of the Block Laying and Concreting Section of the Freetown Trade Centre, Kissy, made a story tour of Ministerial Building under construction by the Chinese on Thursday. They were led by two of their instructors, Mr Bai Kamara and Mr C.A. Dixon. In an interview with the leader of the team, Mr Dixon, he maintained that the visit to the site was successful as the Chinese made it possible for them to see their different methods in block laying and concreting. "We were very much delighted by the Chinese method of construction." [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/98

PAPER CRITICIZES SADF CHIEF'S VIEWS ON COMMUNIST THREAT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: Gen Malan's New Dress"]

[Text] The Defence Force has acquired something of a reputation for being ahead of its political masters in understanding the country's problems and in pointing to what should be done. General Magnus Malan's switch from chief of the Defence Force to Minister of Defence was therefore seen and welcomed by many as promising an infusion of realism into government thinking.

But, sadly, judging from Gen Malan's handling of his first Defence Vote in Parliament last week, in shedding his uniform he has taken on the worst elements of Nationalist political huckstering. In his anxiety to project the danger of Soviet imperialism he has descended to a level of simple-minded propaganda which ignores the most basic realities.

According to Gen Malan, South Africa "has now been openly identified as the ultimate target in a process of subjugation which has claimed the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe in the past 10 years.

Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe...all victims of the Russian bear? Of deep-laid plots in Moscow?

What, however, of the gross injustices suffered by the majority of people under Portuguese colonial rule? Did this have no effect in fuelling the rise, and ultimate triumph, of the nationalist movements?

What of the injustices of minority rule in Rhodesia? Was this not responsible for the growth of a resistance movement whose activities helped to undermine the illegal regime and which finally swept to power on a popular tide in an election?

Gen Malan is as faulty in his presentation of the present as he is in his reading of the recent past: for, whatever the Marxist sins of the governments of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, to imply as he does that they are nothing less than puppets, or worse, of Moscow is plain silly.

What makes Gen Malan's distorted interpretations thoroughly alarming is that he transfers them to the SWA/Namibia situation, and to South Africa itself. If the Nationalists are now standing pat on their traditional view that all opposition to apartheid can, and must, be blamed on communist agitation, then there can be little hope of a determined drive to redress wrong through racial reform. All we can look for is increased clamping down on internal dissent, on those who plead for change.

CSO: 4700/95

HENDRICKS COMMENTS ON NEW PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL POWERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE LEADER of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned yesterday that he and other members of the party would refuse to obey subpoenas to appear before the President's Council, thus risking imprisonment and fines.

And he said he had "very little doubt" that the other partners in the Black Alliance — the Indian Reform Party and Inkatha — would take the same stand.

This would bring the country's largest coloured, Indian and black political movements into open defiance of the Government in their continuing boycott of the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse was commenting on a Bill now before Parliament, which gives the President's Council the

power to subpoena any person to give evidence and which provides for six months' imprisonment and fines of R500 for those who refuse to do so. The Bill is widely seen as being aimed at the Black Alliance and the white official opposition, since these are the only groups known to be boycotting the council.

"Apparently the Government still has not realised that successful constitutions cannot be drawn up under compulsion. There should be absolutely no doubt where the Labour Party stands on this issue. We will have nothing whatsoever to do with the President's Council.

"We will refuse to obey subpoenas to appear before the Council, whatever the consequences. And I have very little doubt that our

partners in the Black Alliance will take the same stand. Certainly the matter will be referred to the Alliance's interim committee dealing with these matters," Mr Hendrickse said.

Black Alliance spokesmen have described the President's Council as being an extension of the National Party, arguing that NP race policy was built into the Council's foundations by its terms of reference and by the deliberate exclusion of blacks.

They have also pointed out that all recommendations from the Council have been made subject to the approval of NP congresses and that the members of the Council were selected by the NP leadership and thus represent nobody but themselves.

(News by H S Robertson, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

CSO: 4700/95

SOUTH AFRICA

VERLIGTES UPSET BY TREURNICHT SPEECH TO HNP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Cape Town--The Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has upset verligte Cape Nationalists with his conciliatory speech to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and his expression of doubts about constitutional reform.

It is now becoming clear that the verkrampte Nationalists intend digging into their heels when the President's Council comes up with recommendations for constitutional reform next year.

Cape National Party members say Dr Treurnicht did more harm than good by his speech at Porterville in the Piketberg by-election campaign.

The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, are said to be furious about his remarks.

Serious tensions about constitutional reform are clearly developing.

With Dr Dawie de Villiers as the NP candidate in Piketberg the Cape Nationalists are going all out with a verligte campaign in an effort to inflict a crushing defeat on the ultra-rightwing HNP.

In the April election the HNP drew 1215 votes in Piketberg and the National Party is trying to cut this drastically.

Dr Treurnicht's brother, Mr Attie Treurnicht is the HNP candidate.

When he spoke at Porterville last Thursday Dr Treurnicht was markedly cautious in his criticism of the HNP.

Dr de Villiers remarked that he was less patient with the HNP than Dr Treurnicht.

While Dr de Villiers said the HNP was irrational, radical, unrealistic and racist, Dr Treurnicht told an HNP supporter that he was sure they would at some stage agree on a number of points.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Internal Affairs have recently stressed the need for a system that would provide for joint decision-making for whites, coloured people and Indians in matters of common concern.

Dr Treurnicht chose the Porterville meeting to indicate he intended applying the brakes on constitutional proposals. He also tried to create the impression that Mr Botha and Mr Heunis had adopted the stand in the Assembly that it would be unwise to have one political structure for whites and coloureds in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/95

BROEDERBOND SHIFTS POLICY ON HNP SUPPORTERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text]

THE Broederbond's swing back to conservatism spells trouble for Mr P W Botha's reformist policies within the National Party, sources in Pretoria predicted yesterday.

The Broederbond took the amazing step last week of rescinding its 1972 decision to expel members who supported the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). The decision was taken at a meeting of the organisation's central committees (Sentrale Komitees) at a secret

venue in a Johannesburg southern suburb home.

The decision means that the powerful Afrikaner organisation will no longer support NP policies exclusively. Conservative Nats within the organisation will also support HNP members in rejecting any move to promote verligte NP policies through the Broederbond.

A source said yesterday the swing back to conservatism — to pure Afrikaner ideals — did not begin at last week's meeting but with the election of Professor Carel Boshoff, Dean of the NG Kerk's Faculty of Theology at the University of Pretoria, as Broederbond leader in September last year.

Son-in-law

Professor Boshoff — a prominent conservative Nationalist — is the son-in-law of Mrs Betsy

Verwoerd, wife of the former Prime Minister.

He is also leader of the conservative South African Bureau for Racial Affairs. It is understood his wife, Mrs Anna Boshoff, turned down an offer by a group of Nats to stand as a provincial candidate in Pretoria East in the April general election.

Mrs Betsy Verwoerd resigned from the NP before the elections and soon afterwards announced her support of the conservative splinter pressure group, Aksie Eke Toekoma. Professor Boshoff confirmed her resignation.

The three previous leaders of the Broederbond promoted Government policy through the group. They were the former chairman of the SAEC Dr Piet Meyer, the Cabinet Minister and leader of the NP in the Transvaal Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the former rector of Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, who was made Minister of National Education after a

short spell as Administrator-General of South West Africa.

It is believed Government policies were introduced to the Broederbond by Mr John Vorster when he took over as Prime Minister.

Torrid battle

Dissatisfaction in the Broederbond spread with the insistence of the 12-man executive committee to use the organisation's channels to push Government policies because these policies were not receiving the support of a large number of members at local branch level.

With the rise of Mr P W Botha's most influential avenues for promoting his policies severed and with verkrampste Nationalist opposition to constitutional reform increasing, Mr Botha is faced with a torrid battle to keep his Government on course in the months leading up to the expected referendum, sources said.

SCHLEBUSCH SAYS GROUP IDENTITY PRINCIPLE NON-NEGOTIABLE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

ALL acts of removal like those in District Six and Pageview should, where practical and possible, be reversed, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Deputy State President and chairman of the President's Council, said last night.

Mr Schlebusch told the Federation of Reporters Corps in Bloemfontein that although he could not anticipate the constitutional proposals of the President's Council, people must prepare for recommendations of "remarkable changes" in the status quo.

He said the single non-negotiable principle in the constitutional search of the President's Council was the broad principle of the retention of the identity of each population group.

"But once the non-negotiable has been established, we have to take an honest and sober look at the following:

- Reasonable and meaningful accommodation for everyone in political structures;
- Objective and sober analysis of all laws that contain elements of differentiation and the establishment of the debit and credit sides of such laws.

Redress

"If the balance is a debit then the amendment or repeal of such laws must be fearlessly considered," he said.

The redress of deeds, "however sincere their intent" that led to removals had to be examined wherever practical and possible, while "radical claims" should be ignored.

The recent recommendations of the President's Council affecting District Six and Pageview had to be seen in this light, Mr Schlebusch said.

He could not anticipate the decisions of the President's Council on a new constitutional discussion, he said, but added: "I can assure you that it will not be cosmetic and you must prepare yourselves, as far as the President's Council's recommendations are concerned, for remarkable changes to the status quo."

He listed guidelines for the determination and implementation of a new constitutional deal including:

Aspirations

● Acceptance of the present or revised constitutional structures as a point of departure;

● Facilitation of a process of evolutionary change — constitutional change had to meet legitimate political aspirations;

● Maintenance of stability, order and peace as a matter of primary importance; and

● Maintenance of a system of effective government at all times.

"My view is that neither the Far Left nor the Far Right will succeed in taking over the Government in the future, but that a steadily growing number of realistic and moderate people will guide us toward a great future," Mr Schlebusch said. — Sapa.

BLACK ADVANCEMENT IN MINES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Riaan de Villers]

[Text]

A PROMINENT mine industry trade unionist has accused the Chamber of Mines of being "reluctant" to grant formal official status to blacks doing officials' jobs on the mines.

The allegation has come from Mr "Doc" Coertze, general secretary of the 12 500-strong Underground Officials' Association — one of three associations representing employees with official status on the mines.

In view of the chamber's stance, the UOA is making its own decisions on which blacks should have official status and is signing them up as members, according to Mr Coertze.

Members of the UOA are covered by one of the only two job reservation determinations still in force.

Following recommendations by the Wiehahn Commission that all such determinations be scrapped, the UOA said it would only agree to this on condition that blacks promoted to officials' jobs were subject to the same working conditions and were allowed to join the association.

Status

But writing in the latest issue of The Underground Official, Mr Coertze said the UOA had tried "unsuccessfully" to reach agreement with the chamber on the issue of black mine officials since 1979.

The UOA had wanted to reach agreement with the chamber on the stage at which a recruit would reach official status, entitling him to membership of the UOA and privileges pertaining to the rank of official.

Since the chamber seemed unable to "make up its collective mind", the UOA had resolved to decide itself which blacks were employed in occupations reserved for whites in the past, and recruit them as members.

The UOA already had nine black members, he said.

Mr Coertze claimed there were mines operating illegally by using blacks in jobs still reserved for whites.

The UOA was aware of blacks having obtained ventilation certificates and black surveyors doing normal survey work.

"The only reason why we have not yet taken action against these mines is because we are prepared to abolish this reservation," he said.

Defending the UOA's conditions for scrapping the reservation, Mr Coertze said it did not intend to resist black advancement.

"We believe that by resisting exploitation of the non-white we will also be resisting the undercutting of our present members and future white members."

The chamber has declined comment on Mr Coertze's claims.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PERU, CHILE--Trade between South Africa, Peru and Chile gains a significant boost this week when Peruvian shipping line "Uniline" transports its first cargo in terms of a new trading right with Chile, serving South Africa. Uniline, registered in Lima, is recognised as the official Peruvian flag carrier on the South African trade route. Freight Services shipping agency acts for Uniline in South Africa and has hailed the contract with Chile as an indication that trade will continue to grow between SA and those areas, acting as an important source of foreign exchange for South Africa. Two Uniline ships will carry cargo on the route--the Unisol with a cargo capacity of 8 000 tons, and the Angol with a capacity of 14 000 tons. They are expected to carry full cargoes from South Africa once every six weeks. SA imports substantial quantities of fish meal and pilchards from the two countries while exports include paper products, ferro-minerals, and steel. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 81 p 14]

SAFMARINE SHIP ORDERS--Safmarine has ordered six new ships for R130-million, says the chairman, Mr A.J. van den Berg, in his annual report. According to Mr Van den Berg, the improvement in Safmarine's liquidity has enabled the company to expand again. It has ordered 1 600 TEU cellular ship, two almost new reefer ships and has recently ordered three brand new 35 000dwt multi-purpose bulk carriers. The purchases have been financed by way of favourable shipyard and other long term loans and from cash flow. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 p 14]

RULING ON MAZWAI--Another detained journalist, Mt Thami Mazwai, has been refused permission to continue university studies in jail. The office of the Minister of Police, when replying to a request for Mr Mazwai to continue his University of South Africa studies, said they have considered it but regretted that permission could not be granted "at this stage." Mr Mazwai has been in jail since June and today completes 104 days in detention without trial. He was initially held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and later transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Mr Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, was detained together with Mr Khotso Seatholo, second president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) and chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRC). He is also general secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa). [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 2]

RAIDS ON SHEBEENS--In one of the biggest crackdowns since prohibition days, police raided 94 shebeens, confiscating more than 2 000 quarts of beer, 36 bottles of wine and 34 litres of spirits. And the acting Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier Botes blamed shebeens for the dangerous increase in crime this week. Brigadier Botes said shebeeners were not exercising discipline in their shebeens and thus created a favourable breeding ground for young thugs. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/95

MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPOSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

A proposal to form a new ministry for environment and local government was made at the weekend by participants to a week-long conference in Dar es Salaam on plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania.

The conference, which ended at the Ardhi Institute in the city, agreed that the new ministry would minimise, if not totally solving, the issues of conflicting approaches, answerability, and duplication of programmes in dealing with lands and urban development questions.

The participants, after considering reports from conference workshops found that the existing form of management of urban development was "conflictual."

"The councils are administered by two actors. The Prime Minister's Office gives directives to councils regarding urban Development, while on the other side the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development gives

its directives on the view of technical norms," they noted.

They recommended that the new ministry should be charged with housing, town planning, surveying, lands, and the local government.

It should be formed by moving the local councils from the Prime Minister's Office to the new ministry which should retain the structure of the present Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the participants argued.

They also recommended that a commission or multi-disciplinary team comprising the major agencies should be formed in order to avoid conflicts of planning in isolation.

Such agencies are those dealing with water, power, transportation and works as well as economic affairs and industries.

Co-ordination of national matters would be done by the ministry through the advice of the commission while co-ordination at the local level would be done by the local councils through the advice of the regional commission, they explained.

The participants also recommended that urban authorities should be allowed to borrow money from existing financial houses or new ones oriented to urban financing for projects such as housing schemes, markets and shopping centres in planned areas.

They also felt that just as there is a regional development fund, so should there be an urban development fund.

Conference participants also said that existing by-laws on urban development should be publicised through seminars and conferences so that the public knew its roles, responsibility and obligations.

The conference also recommended a scrutiny of the present building standards which participants said were too high.

The conference, which was organised by the Centre for Housing Studies at Ardhi Institute opened last Monday. It was attended by participants from all over Tanzania and representatives of Kenya, Zambia, Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda.

TANZANIA

NYERERE DESCRIBED AS WILLING TO COMPROMISE

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by J.-C. Pomonti--"A 'Priest' of Panafricanism"]

[Text] Little known in France, the president of Tanzania--Mwalimu, "Teacher" in Swahili--is one of the most important men in Africa, a man whose frank talk and tirades, inconsistencies and stubbornness have often stirred up trouble in the sleepy circles of panafricanism. Two recent examples showed this again. The charming little man with the laughing eyes from Dar-Es-Salaam decided Idi Amin--whom he described as a "black fascist"--was no longer a laughing matter, and in 1979, to get rid of him, he sent 40,000 soldiers to Uganda, even though the results were ruinous for the tottering Tanzanian economy. But, on the other hand, this is the same man who, from the very beginning, has been the motivating force behind the "Front Line," the club of African states that is taking militant action in southern Africa against apartheid.

At the start Mr Julius Nyerere, like many of his contemporaries who have also become "fathers" of African independence, wanted to believe that upon decolonization an African Eden could be restored, even in Tanganyika, which he led since the beginning of the nationalist movement. At the time of independence--which came shortly before the 1964 creation of the federation with Zanzibar, giving birth to Tanzania--Nyerere was just 40 years old, and in contrast to the ostentation of field-m Marshals and presidents he was already sporting an affected simplicity (a villa bought on credit in the suburbs of Dar-Es-Salaam, wearing simple clothing) and great integrity.

A Man of Compromise

Within this English liberal was already ripening the concept of an African, agrarian socialism, which he would define in 1967 in the famous "Arusha declaration." At the time, the launching of the ujamaas, those rural communities on which Tanzania hoped to build a new society, were hailed as an example throughout the continent. The disillusionment only came later. Drought, mistakes in implementation, financial problems. Despite all the external support it received, particularly from China, Tanzania seems condemned to remain a poor country. Nyerere showed himself to be a false prophet.

However stubborn he may be, Mwalimu has the great virtue of recognizing his mistakes, and he does so, often with great candor. But he has not won a reputation for being a clever tactician. Following Mr Kissinger, Mr de Guiringaud, then the French foreign minister, paid the price of one of those "spontaneous" welcomes which Nyerere is wont to reserve for guests who annoy him by manipulating Tanzanian students who are always ready to go demonstrate at the gates—and even on the runway—of Dar-Es-Salaam airport.

But, though he is impulsive, Nyerere nonetheless remains a man of compromise. He has showed this by preserving Tanzania's political balance for 20 years already and by remaining one of those African interlocutors who are rarely subjected to frontal attacks by countries of either the East or the West. He made his peace with Nigeria, after being one of the only African chiefs of state to have recognized Biafra, and, on the Rhodesian question in the past as on the Namibian question now, he always seems open to dialogue, despite the support he has given to the armed liberation movements of southern Africa.

9516

CSO: 4719/408

TANZANIAN-MALAWIAN BORDER ALIGNMENT MEETINGS

Experts' Meeting

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Asukile Kyando]

[Text]

Shihata Mbeya.

MINISTERS from Tanzania and Malawi meet at the lakeside town of Kyela in Mbeya Region on October 2 this year, to discuss the permanent alignment of the border between the two countries.

According to the Kyela District Party Secretary, Ndugu Emanuel Mgina, the ministerial meeting will be preceded by an experts' meeting on September 28 to review a report drawn up by a joint team of surveyors commissioned by the two countries.

The surveyors were commissioned three years ago to survey the boundary along the Songwe River which marks the common border between Tanzania and Malawi.

Tanzania's delegation to the meeting will include Lands and Housing and Urban Planning Minister Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, Home Affairs Minister, Ndugu Muhidin Kimario and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Jackson Makweta. Names of

the Malawi delegation were not available.

The meeting is expected to review reports and inspect a trial boundary line drawn by the joint survey team under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Opie Smith.

The trial boundary line from Kasumulu to Kalongolela village on the shores of Lake Nyasa is a result of a meeting between the two countries held in Blantyre, Malawi, in 1978, which decided that the boundary between the two points should be a straight line.

The meeting is intended to settle the boundary problem occasioned by the frequent shifting of the River Songwe which formerly served as a boundary between the two countries. The meandering river has caused confusion to mappers and people living along the border area.

So far preliminary survey on the boundary line which is six metres wide has been drawn on a "give and take basis" and chunks of land of up to 700 metres have been cut from either side of the Songwe River basin.

Ministerial Meeting

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

HIGH-RANKING officials from Tanzania and Malawi met at the two countries' common border yesterday to discuss a new boundary line drawn up by a team of experts.

A spokesman of the Kyela District Development Directorate in Mbeya Region said the officials' meeting was a practical one, punctuated by inspection of part of the boundary line and discussions under the shades of the trees that dot the border line.

The whole exercise of reviewing the boundary line climaxes tomorrow and on Saturday when ministers from Tanzania and Malawi meet at Kyela to discuss the proposed border.

The spokesman said in a telephone interview that the officials would brief their respective ministers on their discussions tomorrow morning on their respective side of the border.

The Malawian side would then cross over to Kyela aboard a Tanzanian helicopter for the formal opening of the boundary review meeting in the afternoon.

The ministers would view the proposed boundary line by air on Saturday before returning to Kyela again for further discussions, the

spokesman said.

Tanzanian ministers who will take part in the meeting are the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, and the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario.

The Malawian ministerial delegation was not known, but the country's officials who participated in the talks yesterday included the permanent secretaries in administration, external affairs and agriculture, the undersecretary of regional administration and the country's attorney-general.

Other Malawian members were the controller of district administration, the district commissioner for Karonga (adjoining Mbeya Region), the regional surveyor of the Northern Region, the controller of land valuation and water and the commissioner of surveys.

The commissioner for lands, a valuation officer, army commander, senior administration officer and the deputy secretary in charge of the OAU and United Nations as well as the representative of the Malawi police inspector-general also attended.

CSO: 4700/101

YOUTH FESTIVAL'S POSTPONEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Executive Council of the Pan African youth movement has approved reasons given by Tanzania requesting the postponement of the African youth festival which was scheduled to be hosted by Tanzania next year.

An assistant secretary of the youth organisation, Ndugu Cosco Mtiro, who represented the organisation at the council's meeting in Tripoli, Libya, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the approval was made after the reasons by Tanzania had been presented.

Tanzania postponed hosting the festival which could have brought together

thousands of youths from independent Africa and the liberation movements, because of the economic difficulties the country was presently facing.

Ndugu Mtiro, who returned home at the weekend, said Libya has come forward with an application to host the festival. However, the council has decided that it wait for more countries to submit their applications or recommendations on the festival before a final decision was reached, he said.

He further explained that the council decided that it would meet at a later date to decide the fate of the postponed festival.

CSO: 4700/101

EDUCATION COMMISSION'S RETURN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A three-member group of the Presidential Commission on Education, which left on September 13 for a tour of Ghana, Ivory Coast and Zimbabwe, returned to Dar es Salaam on Monday.

Two other groups left the country on September 14 and 16 for Sweden, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Malaysia, respectively.

The leader of the group, which returned on Monday, Ndugu Severin Nduguru, said in the city yesterday that they visited various training institutions in the three countries.

In Ghana, he said, they were impressed by a strong teachers' association. He explained that the group was also fascinated by a primary education system in Ivory Coast where television is used to conduct lessons.

Ndugu Nduguru said they were moved by a teacher training programme in Zimbabwe which enrolled many teachers at a time. The programme, he said, involved formal training in colleges and correspondence education.

He explained that the Zimbabwe integrated teacher education course (ZINTEC) had a number of similarities with the crash programme in Tanzania to train teachers for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) campaign.

Other members of the group were Ndugu Mary Kama and Anthony Mburuja. Each group will be required to present their findings for comparison.

The group reports are expected to "throw a light" in the commission's final meeting to confirm initial ideas on the country's education system.

The commission chaired by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Jackson Makweta is expected to present its report to President Nyerere this December.

CSO: 4700/101

BANK OF TANZANIA TRAVEL MEASURES EFFECTIVE TODAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

MEASURES announced by the Bank of Tanzania requiring Tanzanians and foreign nationals living in the country to channel their travel bookings through the Bank become effective today.

The Bank announced last month that the measures would cover travellers whose tickets had been paid for and travel expenses met by non-resident sponsors. However the use of Pre-paid Ticket Advice (PTA) would not affect diplomats, members of the United Nations missions, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and its affiliates and visitors.

A Bank of Tanzania spokesman clarified in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the word "visitor" covered tourists and businessmen who ordinarily were not residing in the country.

Top officials of the Central Bank also held a meeting yesterday afternoon with airline representatives who sought clarification on the measures.

He emphasised that apart from the exempted people, nobody would travel by ship, sea or road on a pre-paid

ticket without the approval of the Bank.

He said the Bank would approve travel where the sponsorship fully rested on foreign governments, educational, scientific, cultural, religious and financial institutions, the United Nations and its affiliates.

The Bank would also approve travel for a PTA holder proceeding abroad to take up a gainful employment and the prospective employer paid passage money in foreign exchange.

Applications for bookings where travellers were invited by private individuals or firms would be considered on the merits of each case. Production of "sponsorship affidavit" from the sponsor overseas was however necessary he said.

He added that the would be traveller on a PTA from an individual or private firm would be required to pick a special form — "sponsorship affidavit" from an airline or travel agent and post it to the sponsor overseas to fill it.

The spokesman said that the forms among other things demanded the sponsor's name, address, occupation, earnings, financial position,

property, (specifying location, and title deed) and bank pass book.

He added that the bank would want to know the sponsor's passport number, date of issue and office, names, addresses and relationship of the persons in Tanzania being sponsored.

The spokesman said that the would-be traveller would be required to fill "application for booking of passage" form to be obtained from travel agents or airline offices, which he/she would attach with the "sponsorship affidavit" form after completion.

The "application for booking of passage" form demands among other things business, profession or other occupation of applicant, country to be visited and duration of stay; how expenses of the applicant would be met abroad, name of airline, date of flight, currency in which fare was paid.

Would-be travellers after today, holding PTA tickets would be required to fill in the "application for booking of passage" forms for consideration, he clarified.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION, RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE Government intends to establish a Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Rural Development to accelerate rural economic development through promotion of appropriate technology and agricultural mechanisation.

A Bill published in the Government Gazette on September 28 and which will be tabled in Parliament during its next session opening in Dodoma on October 20, proposes that the centre should merge the activities of the Tanzania Agricultural Machinery Testing Unit (TAMTU) and the Arusha Appropriate Technology Centre (AATP).

The Bill signed by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba says the new Centre would take over assets and liabilities of TAMTU and AATP both based in Arusha.

Under the Bill, the present employees of the two projects will be transferred to the Centre which will be a corporate

body once the Bill becomes law.

The centre under the new arrangement will be the sole institution for the testing of machinery and equipment intended for use in agriculture in the country.

It will also carry out research or development projects relating to rural technology, or enter into contract with individuals or research institutions to act on its behalf.

The centre will co-operate with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards in establishing factors to be taken into account in testing agricultural machinery and equipment, both locally-made and imported.

The Bill proposes provision for the Centre to manufacture and sell agricultural machinery and equipment prototyped by other relevant institutions or those designed by the Centre.

The centre will be the national link with other local and international institutions

engaged in rural agricultural machinery and appropriate technology.

It will provide the rural sector with practical technical services by recruiting and training skilled manpower and through establishment of demonstration units, workshops or farms for the proper manufacture, use or maintenance of agricultural and other appropriate technology machinery and equipment.

The Bill says the Centre shall also offer consultancy services related to marketing, financial and other managerial aspects of agricultural and rural development to the government, parastatals and individuals.

The Bill for the Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Rural Technology Act, 1981, proposes that the Centre shall have a Board of Directors, a Chairman appointed by the President and between eight and 14 other board members appointed by the Minister for industries.

PARTY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES UJAMAA FARM PROGRAMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party has directed village governments to put under Ujamaa farming at least 100 hectares of food and cash crops during the 1981/82 season in efforts to generate surplus for the rehabilitation of the country's economy.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago made this announcement when officially opening a women's organisation (UWT) branch at the Urafiki Textile Mill in the city yesterday. The function was part of the one-week UWT celebrations in Dar es Salaam Region.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the directive was reached at the Party National Executive Council (NEC) meeting in Dar es Salaam late last month, convened to discuss the Party's proposed programme.

The programme calls on every Tanzania, wherever he or she is, to actively participate in the national efforts to rehabilitate the economy. It is also the preparatory stage of the Party's long-term

programme.

The programme envisages establishment of national Ujamaa farms planted with various food and cash crops.

Every village, ward, division, district and region will have to have its Ujamaa farm target.

Ndugu Mwakawago said it was important to understand that the Ujamaa farms will belong to the respective villages "However, every villager will still have his own individual farm where he will cultivate his food and cash crops. This means that produce from the Ujamaa farm will be sold to the government as surplus produce for storage," he explained.

He said it was necessary for the village to cultivate crops which fared well in the area of an Ujamaa farm adding that the whole exercise was part of the country's economic war aimed at enabling the nation to be self-sufficient in food and increasing cash crop production.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the country had about 9,000

villages and plenty of fertile land, particularly in the valleys. All that was needed was proper planning from the household village, ward, division, district, region and national levels to enable full utilisation of agricultural potential.

The Party chief Executive Secretary further called on Tanzanians not to be too choosy about food in times of adversity.

He said the call on increased food production encompassed all food crops. "So let us produce all food crops — depending on the situation obtaining in a particular area in abundance, and then we will be able to choose what to eat," he explained.

At the end of the last NEC session, it was announced that work on formulating the Party Programme was to continue and the six-man committee appointed last May has been expanded to ten.

The committee would present its final draft programme at the next NEC meeting due in mid-November.

BUT ESTABLISHES COMPANY TO RUN STATE-OWNED DEPARTMENT STORES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Board of Internal Trade (BIT) has established a company to run state-owned departmental stores which are to become operational in the near future, it was learnt in the city yesterday.

The BIT Director-General, Ndugu M.A. Urio, told the *Daily News* that the opening of departmental stores was aimed at socialising retail trade in the country.

He said the first departmental store would be opened in Dar es Salaam early next year. This will be followed by two others in Dodoma and Arusha.

The Director-General explained that the first departmental store in the city would be slightly smaller than the intended one because of lack of space. But he assured that the stores would be well built to enable people do their shopping smoothly.

Ndugu Urio said the new company — Biashara Consumer Services Limited — was registered last month.

Its share holders are: The

Agricultural Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO), General Foods Company (GEFCO), Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (DABCO), Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO), Household Supplies Company Limited (HOSCO) and the National Pharmaceutical Company Limited (NAPCO).

Ndugu Urio said a team of experts was charting methods and systems of establishing the departmental stores. The team has already visited Zambia where similar stores have already been established.

Ndugu Urio said the team was expected to visit some European countries operating state owned departmental stores to study their operations and control of such business.

The director general dismissed fears that the formation of the Biashara Consumer Services Limited was geared at closing down the existing individual retail shops.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FISHING TRAINERS TO NORWAY--Fifteen teachers of the Mbegani Fisheries Centre in Bagamoyo District were expected to leave Dar es Salaam yesterday for Norway to pursue courses in marine and refrigeration engineering and navigation. The training is being undertaken under a 65 million/- Norwegian grant to the Fisheries Division. The aid is to cover training and an expansion programme for the Fisheries Centre. A senior official of the Division said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that the aid was effective this financial year. The Tanzania government has also committed two million/- in the programme which stretches for five years. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

JKT, JKU ALLOWANCES' CLARIFICATION--The Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Colonel Seif Bakari, clarified yesterday that the increase of monthly subsistence allowances from 50/- to 100/- would apply to youth in Jeshi La Kujenga Taifa (JKT) camps only. Ndugu Bakari said in Zanzibar that members of Jeshi La Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) on the Isles would continue to get 50/- per month. But he added that JKU youth joining the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) under three-years contracts would be entitled to the new rate. The deputy minister was quoted in the press as having said on Tuesday that the new rate effected last July would apply to both JKT camps on the Mainland and JKU camps on the Isles. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Oct 81 p 3]

MSUYA'S RUKWA REGION TOUR--Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya starts a three-day tour of Rukwa Region today to inspect various development projects in the region, the Tanzania News Agency, Shihata, reported yesterday. The Premier is expected in Mpanda District this morning for a day's tour of the district. According to a programme released in Sumbawanga yesterday, the Prime Minister will leave Mpanda tomorrow for Nkasi District to lay the foundation stone for the headquarters of the newly-formed district. He will later inspect work on a tiles factory being constructed at Chala Village. Ndugu Msuya leaves Sumbawanga next Tuesday for a tour of Iringa Region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/101

HOLLAND SEES POSSIBILITY OF ONE-PARTY STATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

THE Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland, says a one-party state in Zimbabwe could be the answer.

He had at first been horrified by the idea, he said yesterday.

But he believed the future of whites was being imperilled by the "reckless game" he accused Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front of playing in scheming with other black political parties against Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF).

Mr Holland, who resigned from the RF earlier this year and gave up his seat in Parliament, said although his party was unsuccessful in both by-elections held this year, it gained about one-third of the votes cast.

White morale had deteriorated sharply in the past two months, he said in an interview. White opinion was ignored in Parliament because the blacks distrusted the RF.

"They are up to their old tricks of attempting to divide and rule. It is clear they are trying to weld together the whites and other black parties in opposition to Mr Mugabe.

"Is that wise? Is that good leadership? Is that in the interests of the white community?"

Mr Holland said it was surely wiser for the white Zimbabwean to be seen in a supporting and advisory role, working with the Government.

"That has been the hub of the success of the role played by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and it is the basis of the policies of the Democratic Party."

He believed there was a good future for whites in Zimbabwe on the basis of merit alone, not privilege.

But if the representatives of the whites in Parliament constantly opposed the Government and got into shouting matches, the future would be full of problems.

"There are too many bulls in the kraal. The senior bull is the elected leader. He believes if we are to progress we must all work together.

"But every now and again he becomes suspicious that the junior bulls, especially the white ones, are scheming against him with the possible help of a powerful, unfriendly neighbour.

"That is when the heated rhetoric starts and white morale sags."

A solution could be to scrap the Constitution and design a new one, with real safeguards, around a one-party state.

"If there is inevitably going to be a one-party state here, let us use our brains, get ready for it and get into a position where our views will be listened to so as to ensure that it is a successful one-party state," he said.

The RF's total inability to influence Government policies on education, health or monetary matters had left many whites in the depths of gloom.

It was a tragedy that the RF had been unable to build bridges between the whites and blacks and earn the respect of the rulers of the country.

During the by-election campaign he had warned that the RF was on a collision course with the Government. But the electorate had chosen to ignore his appeals.

TOURISM UP AS VISA HITCH IS OVERCOME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Bulawayo--By working overtime and at weekends the issue of visas has been speeded up and the tourist trade is getting back to normal, says Mr Eric Crabbe, chief marketing officer for the National Tourist Board.

In June, after the Government retaliated to Pretoria by announcing it required visas from South African visitors, Zimbabwe's tourist trade dropped steeply, he said yesterday.

With the visa requirement the staff of the immigration department had to order visa forms and lengthen hours of work to cope with the initial flood of applications.

"There were not at first sufficient stocks of application forms. The department had to get more printed. It also had to distribute them to points which were easily accessible to intending visitors, and then handle the applications."

In June and for part of July it took people in South Africa from six to eight weeks to get a visa from Zimbabwe. "The tourist industry suffered very badly," he said.

But gradually the position improved as the department worked off the backlog, improved procedure, obtained sufficient staff and worked "very long hours and over weekends."

They produced new forms with a tear-off slip which cut down time.

Now it takes the department three days to process a visa, though the postal time to and from South Africa lengthens this. Between Johannesburg and Salisbury the all-in time was about 2 and 1/2 weeks, but to and from small centres it took longer.

The lost tourist trade in June and July could well have run into millions of dollars, Mr Crabbe said. "The hotels were very unhappy. We all tried to speed things up. The immigration department did their utmost."

Now a courier service in Johannesburg was delivering visa applications and returning visas by hand for \$20.

In cases of urgency the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in Johannesburg would handle visa applications and forward them by telex to Salisbury. They would also do this in certain cases where a business visit was in the interests of Zimbabwe's economy.

The tourist trade from South Africa normally amounted to about 43 percent of Zimbabwe's total tourist trade, he said. Last year the total of tourists to Zimbabwe was 280 000.

CSO: 4700/96

'DIVISIVE' JOBS ACT MUST GO SAYS ZCTU CHIEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

THERE is an urgent need to change the Industrial Conciliation Act because of its discriminatory features, says the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe.

In an interview yesterday Mr Mugabe said: "We urgently need a new Act which caters for all of us, regardless of colour or creed.

"We are now an independent country accepted by the international community and any form of discrimination on racial lines should not be tolerated. Let's live together as people and respect each other. This is important."

His organisation was pleased that the Government intended to change the Act which "put the blacks at a disadvantage in terms of improving their working conditions".

He criticised employers who, he said, were still living in the past and practising discrimination against blacks, thinking that the changes taking place at the moment would one day be reversed.

"This is a dream which will not come true. We want to see employers doing justice to their employees and we are taking steps to see that this is done."

The ZCTU would not hesitate to act against employers who wanted to create industrial strife by discriminatory actions.

"I don't want to say exactly what we are going to do to such employers. But we will soon show them the right way to live with other people."

He also warned workers to work harder and increase productivity saying those who did not should not blame anybody if they lost their jobs.

"Zimbabwe does not tolerate lazy people. We want people to work hard and get better remuneration for their work. Everyone must be paid what he is worth," he said.

"A situation cannot be allowed to develop where workers do not do their work but still expect to be paid by the company."

Mr Mugabe left Salisbury

last night for Rome where he will attend a trade union conference.

He was invited by the Italian Trade Union Centre and is expected to address the conference on the labour movement in Zimbabwe after independence.

"I am looking forward to the conference and I will do my best to inform the Italian trade union movement on our progress so far.

"We have made tremendous progress in our trade union movement — especially in uniting warring unions. It has been a success although we still have some who have not united yet," he said.

He was confident that all rival trade unions in commerce and industry would unite and form powerful and viable organisations to look after the interests of the workers more effectively.

"I am sure that by next year all unions will have been united in conformity with the Government's policy of one union in each industry.

"This is the only way unions can be more effective in this country. The present rumblings by those who have not united yet should stop so they can forge ahead together in improving the workers' lot."

NKALA SCORES UK PRESS REPORTING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text] London--A bitter attack on the British Press was made yesterday just down the road from Fleet Street by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala.

"I am deeply concerned over the negative reporting about Zimbabwe featuring in the British Press. It highlights any negative aspect which is given far more prominence than it deserves. The positive elements of our social and economic life, the real progress we have made, tend to be left out," the minister said at a Press conference at the Zimbabwe High Commission.

He was passing through London on his way home from the Commonwealth finance minister's meeting in the Bahamas after which he had talks in Washington with the IMF and the World Bank. He was to see potential investors in London before flying to Salisbury.

It was the danger of British Press coverage of Zimbabwe affairs scaring off British and other overseas investors which annoyed the minister.

"I would say to them: 'Ignore the British Press if you are interested in coming to our country,'" Senator Nkala said.

He added that "a lot of people" in the international business community shared his concern over the coverage and some would-be investors were now hesitant.

The minister accused Salisbury-based correspondents of the British papers of failing to report the difficult circumstances the Government found itself in on taking office.

"We are trying to work within the Lancaster House framework with all its constitutional and other imperfections."

Reconciliation remained the linchpin of Government policy. Yet in reading the British Press one would gain the impression that racist policies had been substituted. In giving Mr Ian Smith a "timely warning," the Government was clearly not moving against the white community as such.

Disgruntled whites were running to British reporters with stories that the economy was disintegrating and Europeans were hounded out of the country.

"When the Government takes action to stop people buying three bedroom suites and several items of domestic appliances, to stop these people stripping the country of goods to sell in South Africa, then the Government is accused of acting vindictively against the whites, that we have adopted anti-white attitudes."

Warning had been given to those whites and others making subversive statements, but no one had been arrested, and "integration is going smoothly."

"What more can the Government do to implement its policy of reconciliation among all communities in Zimbabwe?" the minister added.

But little of this or the social and economic reforms introduced since independence was reported in the British newspapers.

There had been acts of violence in Zimbabwe, but those were the responsibility of "criminal elements which can be found in all countries,"

When murders and riots occurred in Britain "we do not assume that it is on the verge of disintegration, revolution or economic collapse," the minister said.

In short, the Senator said, the world was being given a totally false picture of Zimbabwe.

"The investing community of the world is being told things which are not correct and which are making them adopt wait-and-see attitudes."

Whatever Fleet Street might say about the country, the minister indicated that the IMF at least had not been scared off.

Senator Nkala said that he was negotiating short-term bridging finance with the IMF to help offset balance of payments deficits.

He declined to put a figure on the credit, which would be "quite substantial."

He added: "I don't want to conduct negotiations through the Press."

The minister, who was accompanied by the Deputy Minister for Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi emphasised that many of Zimbabwe's economic difficulties arose from transport problems which would soon be overcome.

CSO: 4700/96

IAN SMITH: RECONCILIATION POLICY HAS VANISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

IT seemed as though the policy of reconciliation had "gone out of the window a few months ago", Mr Ian Smith (RF, Southern) said during the adjournment debate in the Assembly.

Mr Smith said the deteriorating state of affairs between "the two main races of our country" had been noticed by the white people of Zimbabwe and urged the Government to take this into consideration.

He attacked the Government for its condemnation of the "free world" and the United States in particular.

"I would question the advisability of our Government doing this when we know how much they depend on the free world for assistance in trying to get this country growing."

He said one of the main reasons for the Government's attacks on the US was "the fact that they believe the United States is now siding with South Africa over the question of settlement in Namibia."

"As far as my analysis is concerned about the encroachment of Russian imperialism on the African continent, we must give them credit for this and not misinterpret what their intentions are."

Mr Smith said it was "particularly unbecoming" of the Government to attack the leading countries of the free world when it was also asking for their support in the same breath.

INCREASE

He had noticed a "regrettable trend" in the debates of the House, namely the increase in "recriminations and bitterness".

Members on the Government benches interjected with calls to Mr Smith to sit down. He continued: "I have a feeling a few Members opposite are going to play right into my hands and make the point for me."

There had been recriminations on racial lines, Mr Smith said, adding "we think it is unfortunate and we have gone as far as to analyse this question and see if it is not possible for us to ameliorate it," to which Members opposite called "ask Goddard to resign".

Mr Smith replied: "It is to be regretted that simply because the opposition voices views different from the Government that this should lead to the hurling of insults across the floor and exacerbation of the question of racial divisions."

He also criticised the length of time taken over the Budget sittings, saying this session had been

one of the longest and it was because of the House rising early.

"We could have saved approximately two weeks of this sitting had we not so wasted the time." Taking into consideration the amount of money involved he said it was "incumbent on Government to give very serious consideration to this".

He referred to a report in Thursday's Herald about the statement by the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa on the removal of his security guards.

The minister's statement was "devoid of fact or truth and not a distortion of the truth".

Another barrage of interjections drowned out Mr Smith's voice and he retorted: "Honourable members do not like the truth. They are the ones that need security guards now."

"The truth hurts. That is why we are getting all this bellowing and hooting from the Government benches."

The Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, called for order and told Mr Smith he was doing just what he had accused Government MPs of doing.

"I am surprised at your comment because I would

say to you I am being interrupted and provoked. You have reprimanded me. The reprimand should have been for the people opposite," said Mr Smith.

Mrs Ruth Chimamano (PF, Matabeleland North) said that while she, too, did not like the "bellowing" from the Government benches she approved of the treatment Mr Smith had received from the other side of the House.

"He should not be in this Parliament at all. I do not approve of the reconciliation that was introduced by the Prime Minister to have in Parliament people who have mass graves of Africans, like Mr Smith and others."

CSO: 4700/96

MINISTER CLAIMS MINES 'SABOTAGED' BY RAILWAYS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday accused the management of the National Railways of Zimbabwe of deliberately sabotaging Zimbabwe's mining industry.

He said in an interview here that after South Africa had withdrawn her locomotives on loan to the NRZ, Mozambique and Zambia had offered locomotives to help meet the gap left, but the management of the NRZ had declined the offers for an unknown reason.

"Perhaps the reasons for refusal of the offers are best known to the railways management, but I cannot understand why the offers were turned down, especially considering what transport problems the country is experiencing presently," he said.

"It is a deliberate sabotage of the economy by the railways management."

The deputy general manager of NRZ, Mr F. C. Viljoen, last night denied the accusations, saying that the railways management had done its best to help ease the transport problems.

The NRZ management accepted nine locomotives on hire from Mozambique and another six from Botswana. It did not turn down any offers and the 15 locomotives are in use at the moment.

"We, however, refused the offer from Zambia because the locomotives we had been offered from Zambia were not working at all," said Mr Viljoen.

Mr Nyagumbo yesterday estimated the mining industry's loss through inability to move export products to the ports at \$1 000 million.

The transport problem was compounded by the shortage of diesel and petrol, the minister said. This led to a substantial reduction in the amount of products reaching the ports for export.

CSO: 4700/96

PRIVATE 'HOSPITALS FOR RICH' SLAMMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT BANANA yesterday hit out at plans to build new private fee-paying hospitals in Zimbabwe saying they ran counter to the Government's aim of establishing a truly national health service.

The developments, he said, aimed "to divide sufferers on the basis of wealth".

In contrast he praised the work of the Cancer Association of Zimbabwe which, he said, set out to provide care for all those in need.

Opening the association's fund-raising fete in Salisbury, he said: "There have been proposals for the construction of facilities where admission would be denied to all but the most affluent."

Machines and drugs would be imported not — as in the case of the association — for the good of all, but for the benefit of a few.

"The difference is stark. On the one hand we have a voluntary organisation committed to supporting the national effort to provide care for all those in need, while on the other, there are entrepreneurs seeking to establish parallel facilities for the rich."

The President went on to say that a fundamental principle of the Government and people was an affirmation of common humanity.

"Pain and suffering knows no distinction," he said.

"We must co-ordinate our efforts to create a truly national health service."

Calling for all people to support the association's drive to establish a National Cancer Centre, President Banana noted that there had been over 1700 recorded deaths from the disease in 1979 alone.

Apart from its work in treatment, providing modern equipment and in many cases helping to effect complete cures, the association was performing an important task in combating fear, teaching people to recognise early symptoms and seek treatment.

IMPROPER SALE OF MAYAMBARA COMMUNAL LAND ALLEGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

THE Mayambara communal land, bordering Chitungwiza, Salisbury, is being turned into one vast squatter camp — for money.

Alleged to be responsible are three headmen—Mr Martin Savanhwa and his two nephews, Mr Chari Gwati and Mr Tahwinyi Mhonda. They are said to have been selling stands at between \$40 to \$80 each.

The issue has grown to a head since the start of the demolition of the Chirambahuyo squatter camp.

The Harava District Council, which is responsible for the area, claims that 15 to 20 squatters from Chirambahuyo are moving on to their land daily after buying stands from the headmen.

And because of the area's proximity to Salisbury, the three men were said to have found a ready market among city workers trying to avoid the rents in the former townships.

Preferring the one and only payment of \$40 or more for a stand to the continual headache of monthly rents, squatters swarmed to the communal area by the dozen.

Others wanting to make the fast buck rented their township houses to lodgers and built themselves dwellings in the area.

Now, what should have been grazing and agricultural land for the legitimate inhabitants has become a sprawling complex of smart modern houses and make shift shacks.

Concerned, the Harava Council yesterday invited a Sunday Mail team to view what they described as the "rape and desecration" of their land.

The Mayambara communal land stretches from the Prince Edward Dam spillway eastwards to the Seke area.

Originally there were only 36 families. Now, because of the inflow of squatters, there are more than 3 000 people.

The Mayambara squatters are a mixed lot: Zimbabweans from every region, Malawians, Zambians and other foreign nationals who have married in Zimbabwe.

Mr Ray Apoll, from Ghana, is building himself a 12-roomed house between the Chikwanha complex and the Prince Edward Dam.

Confrontation

There were bitter exchanges yesterday during a confrontation between the squatters and the Harava councillors, who are determined that the squatters must go.

Mr Apoll stormed: "You can chase all the others, but not me. If you do, I shall also chase my Zimbabwean wife, including all the children."

"I have already spent \$9 000 developing my stand. That is a lot of money."

Mr Apoll is not the only one to have spent a lot of money on the illegal stands.

Scores of semi-detached blocks have sprung up like mushrooms to house lodgers. The owners live in other suburbs.

More blocks are going up on the shores of the Prince Edward Dam, and

the Harava councillors fear of pollution hazard.

Mr Charles Mubaiwa, the council chairman, told the squatters: "You have homes elsewhere, but you are taking up all the land we have got."

"Look at our cows. Where will they graze? And where will our children build their homes when they grow up?"

But Mr Chari Gwati, one of the headmen accused of selling the land, defended the squatters. He alleged that the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Edilson Evobgo, had assured the squatters they would be allowed to stay.

The meeting was held in the morning when most of the squatters were at work.

'Lot of money'

But 29 people stood up to say they had paid Mr Gwati a lot of money for their stands. They alleged the number was much bigger.

Another 22 said they had bought their stands

from headman Savanhu, the majority being still at work in the city.

The squatters under headman Mhonda said many of them had not heard about the meeting, but they alleged that money for stands had been paid to the headman.

The councillors were concerned that stands were being allocated even on other people's fields.

Mrs Emmah Mutepei said she and her husband had moved in from Chirambuhuyo after paying \$70 for their stand.

Mr Mubaiwa said the Mayambara communal land was once thickly wooded, but now it was denuded of all trees and vegetation by the squatters.

He alleged the squatters were bringing in a lot of lawlessness in the area through shebeens and gambling.

"They have just got to go," he stormed, adding that the matter was already in the hands of the Minister of Local Government and Housing.

DISRUPTIVE EFFECT OF STRIKES PORTRAYED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]



CSO: 4700/96

EDUCATION MINISTER STRESSES DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

DISCIPLINE was of the utmost importance at a time when strikes, drug abuse and drinking were plaguing so many schools in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Addressing students, staff and parents at Makwiro's Moleli Secondary School's parents day, the minister said no learning was possible in an atmosphere of chaos and acrimony.

"I cannot over-emphasise the importance of discipline in our schools. It is the duty of the youth to transform the nation into a shining star of disciplined, hard-working people — but you are not going to do that by soaking your brains in a

beer pot every other day," said Dr Mutumbuka.

There were three basic features of a disciplined school which must be followed in every school in Zimbabwe:

- The line of authority and command from the headmaster, through the teachers, the prefects and monitors and down to the individual student must be strictly adhered to and respected.

- Rules and regulations that were prepared by the heads and staff of each school should be strictly obeyed and unflinchingly enforced.

"There is no society, institution or organisation on the face of this earth that has ever functioned without rules and regulations — our schools are not going to be the exception to this immutable rule," he said.

- When disagreements arose it was the duty of the junior official to submit to the decision of his superior.

"People in authority must learn to hang to-

gether and be supportive of each other."

Education as a process of liberation placed a special burden upon a teacher.

"This means that our teachers should be creative and adventurous rather than dogmatic and authoritarian," Dr Mutumbuka said.

Students should not be treated as empty barrels into which tonnes of knowledge were poured, but rather as creative partners in the process of discovery.

Discipline in such a situation was established not only through rules, regulations and the presence of authorities but also through the atmosphere of learning and the institutional attachment the students developed for their work and school.

"If students can be made to see themselves creatively growing up in discipline then their sensibilities will dictate a new self-discipline," he said.

TV NEWS BEAMED DIRECT NATIONWIDE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

THE main television news bulletin at 7.45 pm was screened countrywide from Salisbury for the first time on Thursday, a ZTV spokesman said yesterday.

In the past separate bulletins have been screened at the Salisbury and Bulawayo studios, which meant that Bulawayo often got news late, and bulletins were sometimes mislaid on the route. "At the end of the Salisbury bulletins, the news reel has literally been snatched from machines, rushed to the airport and flown to Bulawayo," the spokesman said.

Now, through a cable link made available by the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, the Salisbury production will be beamed countrywide.

The spokesman said the scheme had been implemented because "Bulawayo has always been a day behind with news. This is an idea which came up last year shortly after independence when the celebrations were broadcast countrywide by the same means. The PTC were not keen to let us have it for the news but agreed last week we could".

"It will cost far less than broadcasting from two separate studios."

A report from Bulawayo said that viewers in the area would lose some of their familiar news presenters as the Salisbury presenters would take over. At the end of Tuesday's news bulletin, presenter Dave Emberton wished viewers "goodnight" commenting it was the end of an era.

CSO: 4700/96

U.S. PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE OF FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Pound of Flesh"]

[Text]

THERE is a love-hate relationship between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Third World nations. The love stems from the natural gratitude of a destitute towards his benefactor.

The hate is engendered by the destitute's feeling that the IMF like Shylock, demands its pound of flesh before launching its rescue operation.

The Third World nations have been trying to alter the structure and lending procedures of the IMF. They want it to be more "democratic" and, even more important, more benevolent in dishing out its aid.

At the current IMF-World Bank meeting in Washington, this is unlikely to happen. Mr Reagan set the scene with a blistering attack on the poor nations — put your economic houses in order before rushing with your begging bowl to the IMF, he said.

Rather haughtily, he pontificated to them on the virtues of the free enterprise economic system. He seems to have forgotten, conveniently, that his and Mrs Thatcher's policies have not halted inflation or unemployment in their respective countries.

However, there is a definite place for the IMF and the World Bank in today's uncertain economic world. What the Third World countries need to do is complement whatever balance of payments aid they can expect from the IMF with their own judicious economic planning.

Quite often, many developing countries go for prestigious but non-profitable or non-essential projects. Conference centres are preferred to massive agricultural projects which could fill the peasants' stomachs and make the country self-sufficient in food.

The IMF usually demands cuts in public spending, devaluation of the country's currency and the tightening of the monetary supply before giving its help.

If applied, all these measures can make a government extremely unpopular with its people. Logically, the need to have to be bailed out by the IMF should be reduced, if not eliminated, by enlightened economic planning at home.

CSO: 4700/96

GOVERNMENT DENIES TIES TO 'ANTI-SA' GROUP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has denied any association with the recently formed Southern African Anti-Apartheid Movement led by Mr Philemon Muzorewa.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday strongly denounced the organisation as a front for the enemies of the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

"The true and authentic liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa remain SWAPO, PAC and ANC respectively."

He urged people who might have been duped into supporting Mr Muzorewa's movement to reconsider their affiliation with such "an obvious front for the enemy". The spokesman said genuine support must be given to authentic liberation movements.

"Having now seen and studied carefully the memorandum and constitution of the Southern African Anti - Apartheid Movement, the Govern-

ment of Zimbabwe denies categorically that it has any connection or association whatsoever with SAAAM."

He stressed that at no time was the Government consulted on the formation of the movement and refuted strongly the claims by Mr Muzorewa that the organisation was established after consultation.

"The preposterous lies about Government involvement by Muzorewa are designed to give credibility to this organisation which by all accounts is unwarranted," the spokesman said.

Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa would remain as explained by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on numerous occasions.

The movement was formed last month by a group of 35 people, including Mr Muzorewa, who said the organisation had members in several countries.

ZCTU CHIEF: UNIONS 'NOT WRECKING ECONOMY'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] A Trade Union chief last week strongly denied that the labour movement is wrecking the economy.

"It's completely untrue," said Mr Albert Mugabe, general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

The allegation was made in Parliament by Republican Front MP Mr Richard Cartwright.

He said the unions were "aiding and abetting the ruination" of the country's economy.

He was furious at Mr Mugabe's call for bus services to be taken over by the Government.

But the union leader retorted: "He's scared because he's a capitalist. He stands to gain huge profits through private ownership.

"Nationalisation would benefit all the workers and not just a few owners."

He said banks and finance houses should also be run by the State.

"Unions don't wreck the economy," added Mr Mugabe. "My members only strike when they have a genuine grievance.

"But many stoppages could be avoided if the employers communicated more with their workers."

He alleged that union leaders often had to spend days trying to talk to bosses during disputes.

"Many employers are still too hard-headed," he said.

Mr Mugabe was also sceptical about a claim by ZANU (PF) MP Mr Albert Traderera that the labour movement had been infiltrated by saboteurs.

"As far as I know there has been no infiltration by anti-Government forces," he said.

Mr Mugabe leaves tomorrow for a five-day trip to an Italian trade union congress in Rome.

CSO: 4700/96

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS VILLAGE COURTS PROVE POPULAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

THERE will ultimately be just over 1500 village courts in operation throughout Zimbabwe, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, said in Salisbury at the weekend.

Already, almost 1000 of these courts had been established, said Mr Mubako, during a tour of village courts in two of the city's former townships.

"The purpose of this tour is to see how well the village courts are operating. Almost 1000 courts have been set up throughout the country and we want to see to what extent the people have accepted them," he said.

"It is very clear to me that these are very popular courts. They have been very enthusiastically received by the people. The courts have been very well attended, and the procedure very dignified," he added.

Mr Mubako said the majority of people preferred the new primary court system to the former

headmen's or chiefs' courts.

He said very few problems had been encountered by his ministry in the setting up of the village courts, the main one being administration, because of the number of courts involved.

Commenting on hange-reo courts, Mr Mubako said that in most cases they had been stamped out completely. Those that remained would die out as more people came to accept the legal courts.

Mr Mubako went to three village courts, two in Dzivarosekwa and one in Harare, and heard cases ranging from an accusation of infidelity to a man's complaint that he was overcharged by a n'anga.

The assistant secretary in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Solomon Choto, who accompanied the minister, said the village courts did not deal with criminal matters, but were there solely to resolve civil and personal disputes.

FINNS OUTLINE TARGET AREAS FOR TRADING

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

THE most promising areas for co-operation between Finland and Zimbabwe were in the forestry, wood-based and dairy industries, Finland's Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Esko Rekola, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Heading a 25-man Finnish delegation visiting Zimbabwe on a fact-finding tour, Mr Rekola said talks with Government ministries and industrial organisations to increase and diversify trade and economic relations had been successful.

Discussions had been held with several ministries and CBI and ACCOZ to learn the priority development areas.

The ministries included Trade and Commerce; Economic Planning and Development; Mines; Agriculture; Transport and Power and Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications.

Finland was most interested in importing Zimbabwean coal and other raw materials. He said he realised transport was a major problem in Zimbabwe but he was confident that this would soon be overcome.

MINERALS

Finland was also interested in Zimbabwe's sugar, paper, minerals, agricultural products and chemicals.

Last week the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, visited Finland and held talks with his Finnish counterpart to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Mr Rekola said Zimbabwe and Finland now had more information about each other than before.

Finland has less than 5 million people with 10 percent of the population engaged in agriculture, 40 percent in industry and 50 percent in the services.

"We have the technological know-how and more than 100 years expertise behind us. Our mining industry is based on the same minerals as Zimbabwe," he said.

Mr Rekola added trade started with Zimbabwe 1½ years ago and Zimbabwe was the seventh African country to trade with Finland.

FINNS THANKED FOR SUPPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Finland had played a very important role during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle and Zimbabwe now needed its support for reconstruction programmes, President Banana said in Salisbury yesterday in response to a message from the Finnish Prime Minister, Mr Mauno Koivisto.

Mr Koivisto's message was delivered by the Finnish Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Esko Rekola, when the Finnish trade delegation which he is leading paid a courtesy call at State House.

The message said the Finnish Prime Minister had noted "with great satisfaction" the rapid and successful development of bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Finland.

"Prime Minister Mugabe's recent visit to Finland and now His Excellency Minister Rekola's visit to your country are concrete reflections of this."

Mr Koivisto's message also said he was "very impressed" by the talks he had with Mr Mugabe during his visit to Finland and "I put a high value on his extraordinary qualifications."

Milestone

He called Zimbabwe's achievement of independence "a most important milestone in the liberation of Southern Africa."

President Banana thanked the Finns for the warm welcome given to Mr Mugabe on his recent visit and said he appreciated Finland's support on both the South African and Namibian issues.

He said the expansion of co-operation between Zimbabwe and Finland would "not only benefit Zimbabwe but will also benefit other African countries."--Ziana

CSO: 4700/96

ACTION SEEN NEEDED TO CURB POPULATION GROWTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Kathleen Rea, who, until she retired in February this year was Education Officer in charge of Population Education in the Ministry of Education and Culture.]

[Text]

DR JOSHUA NKOMO, speaking at Ndabazinduna Agricultural Show on September 12, was quite right when he said that there was plenty of room in this country for a much larger population than it carries at present. But his conclusion that Zimbabwe "is still too big to warrant family planning" is not valid.

About 15 years ago, when rapid world population growth was first seen as a dangerous threat, dramatic posters appeared showing this planet so densely packed with people that some of them were falling off! At that time it was predicted that intolerable population density would be the major problem of the future.

This view is no longer held. Except in certain localised situations, there is plenty of room for vast numbers of people, and human beings have shown that they can tolerate crowded conditions fairly well. Today, many consequences of rapid population growth are regarded as much more serious than a possible shortage of living space.

People must have access to water, energy, building materials, appropriate tools and machinery, transport and marketing, roads, food and raw materials.

All this needs a great deal of money and the money necessary to develop land on a national scale will become increasingly difficult to obtain. People also need knowledge and skills to make good use of the land on a sustained basis. Training schemes need experts and expertise will become an increasingly scarce commodity in Zimbabwe and other African countries as the percentage of young people under 20 years of age soars away above the 50 and 60 mark.

Dr Nkomo seems to suggest that Africa, as a continent, has nothing to fear from the inevitable population increase from 496 million to a projected 833 million by the year 2000 because it is largely uninhabited.

This is demonstrably not true. Abundant living-space has not succeeded in bringing prosperity and happiness to the inhabitants of the many African countries over which Dr Nkomo's plane must have passed. Much more than unoccupied land is required to ensure that people are able to live in a manner that is worthy of human beings.

For example, in order to turn empty land into a home for a community, an infrastructure must be created.

Another very widely held misconception is that only countries with very large populations have population problems. China and India come to mind. However, most small countries with rapidly growing populations have already got problems and they are laying foundations for what may prove to be insoluble problems in the future.

It is true that there are a thousand million people in China and that they are increasing by 11.8 million every year, but, China's rate of natural increase — births minus deaths — is only 1.2 percent per annum and it is falling rapidly, while that of Zimbabwe is between 3 percent and 4 percent. China's doubling time is 50 years, while that of Zimbabwe is around 20 years.

The first priority in China's development plans is to see that its rate of natural increase drops to zero-replacement in the shortest possible time. The official Government stance is that three children in the family are too many; two are acceptable; one is desirable. Zimbabwe does not yet appear to have considered seriously the future implications of its 3 percent-4 percent exponential population growth and, in the light of the findings, to advise Zimbabweans concerning their family size.

Overpopulation is neither a matter of space nor of absolute numbers. A country may be considered to be overpopulated when it cannot adjust fast enough, socially, economically and environmentally, to meet the needs of its rapidly growing population.

Another misconception that causes anxiety and opposition is that overpopulation has to be solved by cutting down the

existing number of inhabitants. This is impossible, even if it were put forward as a serious solution. The age structure of the population, both in Zimbabwe and in the world is such that numbers are not likely to fall in the next century, unless some nuclear disaster or drastic change of climate takes place.

Overpopulation is eased, for the time being at least, when the rate of natural increase is reduced to the point where, with the resources available the country can cope comfortably with the changes that are taking place.

The rate of natural increase will fall only when there is a fall in the birth rate and/or a rise in the death rate. The latter is unthinkable. In many developing countries the death rate is now falling dramatically due to improved primary health care and maternal/child welfare services. This is one of the causes of Kenya's phenomenally high rate of natural increase of 4 percent because there has been no corresponding fall in the birth rate.

It is more realistic to compare Zimbabwe with Kenya than with China. Kenya's recent fertility survey can teach some sharp lessons to this country. President Moi recently singled out the "heavy burden" of rapid population growth as "one of the highest priority problems to be solved". In another speech he said: "I am appealing to all Kenyans to help me by planning for families that they can adequately feed."

But deploping the situation is not sufficient. There is need for active government commitment and directives to the people in Zimbabwe and in all African countries.

At the Education Seminar held at the University

of Zimbabwe, August 27 - September 7 1981, Dr Samuel Mumbengegwi identified a number of serious problems in the educational system. He suggested various solutions, including the following:

EDUCATE

"The rapidly expanding school-age population of Zimbabwe is a socio-economic phenomenon and cannot be solved by any single ministry alone. What is needed is a concerted effort by the Government as a whole to educate the nation on the desirability of limiting family size. The Ministry of Health could approach the problem from a medical point of view; that of agriculture from a farming perspective; education from an educational standpoint and economic planning from the economic angle."

Concerted action on the part of all departments of the Government is not a new idea. It pertains in many countries. Following the Bucharest World Population Conference in 1974, the then government of Rhodesia formed a Population Council including the ministers of health, education, social services and internal affairs. Owing to the political climate of the time, nothing was achieved, nor I think, was attempted and the council soon ceased to be.

Surely it is time for a group of the ministers concerned to get together to formulate a population policy appropriate to Zimbabwe and to give a clear directive to our people. It would also give a lead to other African countries.

In the long term, the present rate of population increase cannot fail to nullify most of the Government's plans for the economic development and social progress of the nation.

FOOD FLOWN TO FEED 'BATTLE-TORN' ANGOLA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

VETERAN Spitfire pilot Jack Malloch's team is helping to feed battle-torn Angola.

His pilots have carried 500 tonnes of Zimbabwe maize and sugarbeets from Salisbury to Luanda since early June.

And the 15 emergency runs in DC8 and CL44 transport planes have gone without hitch.

"We didn't see military aircraft either from Angola or South Africa," said 66-year-old Captain Malloch, head of the national air carrier Affretair.

Another 500 tonnes of food is to be shipped to Angola from Zimbabwe.

"We don't know when our next run will be — the food arrives and we're off," said Captain Malloch, who was shot down in flames over Italy in the Second World War.

The emergency shuttles have been run at break-neck speed.

Each round trip takes an average of seven hours — but still Affretair have

managed three a day several times.

With ground crew working flat out, planes have been turned round and sent back to hungry Angola within 30 minutes.

At one time the relief food, which is being paid for by international aid groups, was coming in so fast that the Angolans told Captain Malloch's men to slow down.

"They just couldn't handle it quickly enough," he said.

"We're proud that food that left Zimbabwe in the morning is helping to feed starving people that evening."

Last year Affretair helped set up a Red Cross aid centre in the Angolan interior by ferrying everything from medicine to Land-Rovers into Shamba.

And the company has also whisked 20 tonnes of truck tyres to strife-torn Uganda to help food delivery vehicles on the road.

GMB HAS PROBLEM TRANSPORTING RECORD MAIZE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

TRANSPORT and storage of Zimbabwe's record 3 million tonne maize crop have posed the biggest headaches for the Grain Marketing Board.

In an interview after giving evidence to the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry yesterday, the GMB's manager, Mr Bill Long, said even now the board was only being given half of the 500 railway wagons it needed each week.

The board had been told the situation would improve, but the chairman of the GMB's Agricultural Marketing Authority committee, Mr Mike Butler said the transport bottleneck had left every depot "bursting at the seams".

However, he was confident that all the produce could be accommodated — 85 percent of the maize crop had now been collected — and that tarpaulins could be found to prevent rain damage before the wet season sets in.

"We hope to move a lot more out of the depots, and therefore out of our jurisdiction, before the rains," Mr Butler said.

He said the board had not been given enough cash to develop its depots and silos and warned producers before the season started that there would be problems — and this was exacerbated by the size of the crop.

"We have had to do it all from our own resources. We are very proud of the fact that our staff have done a first class job of taking in this huge crop."

Mr Long warned that even if the GMB was given funds for

more silos next year, it would not significantly change the situation. "It takes 3½ years to build a silo," he said.

He explained that the GMB had a bulk development plan for 25 years — "all we have had after this effort is four silos only".

Replying to questions posed by the commission, Mr Long had told them the board had been allocated funds for building two rural depots every year from now on.

"Whether this is adequate or not is not for me to say. It depends on the size of the crops, siting of these depots and the production in these areas."

He told the commissioners that the board was now ready to develop the industry if it was given those funds. The biggest problem at the moment was transport.

Other marketing boards to give evidence to the commission yesterday included the Cotton Marketing Board, the Cold Storage Commission, the Dairy Marketing Board — which said it would take Zimbabwe at least a decade to recover its self-sufficiency in dairy products — and the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

The chairman of the CMB, Mr C. G. Tracey, said raw cotton seed was being sold at a fixed price which the AMA and CMB believed was unrealistic in comparison to other oilseeds, resulting in the growers receiving less than a fair price for cotton.

"Unless there is some improvement in the price of seed cotton," Mr Tracey said, "this may have a negative effect on the expansion which we are hoping for."

The general manager of the DMB, Mr Eddie Cross, said the commissioners were particularly concerned about the question of whole milk subsidies.

Mr Cross, who was accompanied by the chairman of the AMA's dairy committee, Mr Stewart Millar, said:

"We indicated that it would take at least a decade for Zimbabwe to regain self-sufficiency, assuming all development and programmes are successfully implemented," said Mr Cross.

"The commissioners were also concerned about dairy industry plans for the peasant sector.

"We outlined the strategy we are adopting, which involves the creation of collection centres for the surplus milk production by peasant farmers."

The general manager of the CSC, Mr Don Collen, drew attention to the stability provided by the parastatal marketing system, particularly in terms of guaranteed markets at guaranteed prices for producers.

He believed that the system should be retained but that some flexibility in establishing producer and wholesale prices should be allowed to reduce the consumer subsidy element and to allow the industry to develop without being a burden to the Government.

"The positive measures already taken by the Government need to be followed by further incentives to ensure that the momentum of recovery in the breeding component of the herd is maintained to restore viability in the long term," said Mr Collen.

CSO: 4700/96

CRONJE: SABOTEURS MUST BE CHARGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

A LEADING member of the Republican Front, Mr Rowan Cronje, said yesterday that if there were any people committing with South Africa to sabotage Zimbabwe's economy, they should be identified and charged with treason.

In an interview, Mr Cronje said he was not aware of any contacts between the RF and Pretoria and he could never be part of it.

"I must in all honesty say that I am totally unaware of any contact between the RF and the South Africans.

"Won't it be the most stupid and childish thing to do? What could one achieve and win by doing this?

"We live here and if this economy is sabotaged, we are also sabotaged. It means that everything we have is lost together with the economy of which we are part and parcel.

"If there are those who believe that such contacts

with Pretoria exist, it is their duty to charge those responsible with treason."

Mr Cronje said over the past two months there had been a definite change in attitude among whites.

He said what disturbed him most was that many whites who in the past were regarded as liberal were now uncertain about the future. He attributed his uncertainty to concern about present economic difficulties which were mainly caused by the inability of the country to transport its goods.

Unless the trucks and locomotives began to move the commodities, he added, most whites did not believe that there was "anything on the horizon which would dramatically change the economic difficulties".

Mr Cronje, a cabinet minister in the previous government of Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said while whites regarding the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, as a "very responsible and

pragmatic man", they had been made apprehensive by some of the statements he had made during his recent "meet the people" tour.

It was such statements, made against the background of the present economic situation, which were of great concern to whites, he said.

Mr Cronje said it was imperative for the transport difficulties to be overcome to enable this country to earn valuable foreign exchange.

"Traditionally our foreign exchange has been earned by exporting bulk commodities like bags of maize, bales of tobacco and truckloads of chrome.

"Transport plays a vital role in this situation and because we are not able to move our goods, we are not earning foreign exchange.

"In fact we are losing it. We are losing \$5 million dollars a week in tobacco exports alone."

PACT LAUNCHES BIG DRIVE TO DEVELOP TIMBER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

THE first stage of a \$5.5 million project that could eventually make Zimbabwe self-sufficient in its timber requirements was launched yesterday.

The Finnish Government is sponsoring a \$110 000 feasibility study for the project, under an agreement signed yesterday.

Speaking at the signing ceremony in Salisbury yesterday, the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Eero Reikola, said the agreement was an important step in furthering the co-operation between Finland and Zimbabwe.

"We know that you have very good resources in your country and we in Finland have the know-how and experience," he said.

Senator Joseph Mafha, Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, said he hoped the Finnish Government was also going to play a part in the main project.

The study would entail assessing the kind of machinery, equipment and manpower needed. The scheme would cost about \$5 200 000.

The potential timber market, both locally and

for export, would also be looked into.

The study would take an estimated six months. The ministry, the Forestry Commission and the private sector would be involved in the major project. The plan is to expand plantations, build sawmills and arrange marketing.

"Our target is self-sufficiency for all our building materials and furniture," Senator Mafha said.

"As soon as that is done we are looking forward to exporting timber."

The minister could not put a time limit on the main project but said the trees would take at least 15 years to grow.

CSO: 4700/96

FORESTRY COMMISSION PLANS BIG TIMBER BOOST PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

UMTALL

THE Forestry Commission's expansion programme would increase its timber holdings by 1980 to 100 000 ha, says the director of forestry, Mr John Wiltshire.

But the plan depended on finance being available, he told Umtali South landowners at their annual meeting.

The commission had two distinct responsibilities — commercial forestry and sawmilling, plus research and conservation. It was now talking about planting a crop for well into the year 2000, as timber took 20 years to mature.

"From our forecast of the future demand for saw-wood we need to ex-

pand our plantation area," he said.

The private sector has indicated quite clearly that it does not intend to extend its plantations on an significant scale, so the responsibility for expansion will fall on the Forestry Commission.

RECORD

He had been involved with Harwood and the commission's submission, as a basic requirement for developing over a three-year period, was \$22 040 000.

The money was needed for rural afforestation, expanding training and research, improved management in the indigenous woodlands of Matabeleland, fastwood plantations and a saw mill.

One of the major changes of emphasis recently had been rural afforestation — the need to conserve the remaining forest resources in the communal lands and to provide an alternative source of fuel.

"We have completed a study on this. It took two years to do and there is a joint endeavour between ourselves and Dova to overcome the problem. Dova's responsibility will be extension, case back-up, advice, — transport, seedlings and so on.

"The occupants of the communal lands must do something for themselves, but they must also be given help. This is one of our bigger projects, costing \$3 000 000 over a three-year period."

CSO: 4700/96

WEST GERMAN GROUP SPONSORS FARM COOPERATIVE TRAINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 9

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S fledgling co-operative movement takes another step forward today when a party of nine people involved in promoting communal work and living leave for a study tour in West Germany.

They will spend two weeks there learning from the experience of the Federal Republic's many farm and consumer co-operative societies.

The Zimbabwean party includes representatives from the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, SAFU (FF) and the Hastings-Pfahlsdorf Agricultural Institute.

Among the members of the team are two people particularly fitted to benefit from the study trip — Mr Ouphan Murepa, farm manager of the revived Cold Comfort Farm society, and Mr Amon Shenge, chairman of the Mubvumba

Farm society in the Wepa communal area.

Both Cold Comfort and Mubvumba — which operated throughout the war under constant harassment and danger — successfully embody the ideas of communal life formulated by many present Government leaders at St Paul's Hillside, Harare, well over 30 years ago.

The team's mission in Germany is of great importance to Zimbabwe's re-settlement programme.

The success of the massive exercise largely depends, as the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Schemmapi, has emphasised, on persuading as many settlers as possible to organise themselves co-operatively.

To do this, as Mr Shenge pointed out in an interview, there must be successful examples of co-operative farming to demonstrate that in terms of skills, resources and joint labour, com-

munal life is the right way ahead.

The team will concentrate on those aspects of West Germany's farm and consumer co-operatives which can be of most practical use to Zimbabwe.

According to the basic programme arranged by the West Germany Embassy in Salisbury, the party will visit farms, supply co-ops, agrarian engineering and building centres, study storage and marketing methods, and two food processing plants and consumer co-operatives.

After a call on a university agricultural research station, there will be a seminar at the headquarters of the West German Co-operative Federation. This will be followed by discussions at the Ministry of Economic Co-operation and at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Both Mr Shenge and Mr Murepa hope to use these opportunities to discuss possibilities of much-needed aid for Cold Comfort, Mubvumba and Kufaru communities.

The visit is being sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Foundation) of West Germany.

Mr Eric Holten, the FES representative in Zimbabwe, said yesterday that the delegation would be shown round small-scale rural co-operatives to learn from the way these enterprises were carried out in West Germany.

He stressed that the programme was not intended as a propaganda exercise, but as an information service that would enable the Zimbabwean team to make an objective assessment of those aspects of co-operative farming suitable for this country.

During their visit the team will also meet the Zimbabwean ambassador in Bonn, Dr Ariston Chambedzo.

Last month the FES, in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, sponsored a one-week training course for Zimbabwean labour personnel.

NORMAN DENIES HOLDING BACK COTTON PAYMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday strongly denied claims by Gatooma cotton farmers that the Government was deliberately holding back the payout of their usual annual supplementary payment.

He told the House of Assembly, in response to questions raised by Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) and Mr William Koma (PF, Midlands), that a report in yesterday's Herald, had two "glaring mistakes" — the \$4.1 million was not a subsidy but a supplementary, and the Minister of Finance Senator Enos Nkala had not refused to pay.

"That it is a subsidy is certainly wrong and to imply that the Minister of Finance has refused to pay is totally inaccurate," he said.

"We are seeking at this moment to get an improvement in our trade with the local market which takes up to 35 per cent of our lint. We are in the process of reviewing this and the talks have reached a very high stage with the spinners.

"If we are successful then there would be no need to go to the Government for a subsidy."

Senator Norman also explained that the cause of delay in payment was

that when the cotton trading account was sent to the Treasury the Minister of Finance had called him to discuss the account.

"I was at the time sitting in the dentist chair but I went to see him," he said. "Since he was leaving on an overseas visit he asked me if he could deal with this on his return. I thought it would be better to review all the trading accounts together and I contacted the chairman of the Cotton Producers' Association but he was not happy."

Saying he was well aware of the sensitivities in the cotton industry, Senator Norman warned against getting too emotional. Senator Nkala, he added, would be back by October 7 in time to deal with the subject.

"In spite of the production made last year," he said, "we are actually producing a record crop this year."

The minister also said that he was hopeful the Government would not have to import wheat in 1982.

He told Mr Irvine it would be better to keep the stockpile of maize and he confirmed that Zimbabwe had not lost any of its maize markets. His ministry was negotiating with a number of airlines for reduced air freight rates.

● The House adjourned until January 14 next year on the motion of Senator Norman.

The report of the committee of supply was adopted after the conclusion of the committee of supply debate on the Ministry of Agriculture vote and the Appropriation Bill, which gives effect to the estimates of expenditure passed by the House, went through all its stages without alteration or amendment.

AGRICULTURE BOARDS GET NEW MEMBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday announced the new members appointed to the boards of the Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) and of the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), with effect from October 1 1981.

The board of the Agricultural Marketing Authority now comprises Mr Cecil (Paddy) Millar (chairman), and the following members: Mr R. Gupare, a farmer of Chatsworth and president of the National Association of Master Farmers' Clubs; Mr Henry Mura-dzikwa, professor of sociology at the University of Zimbabwe; Mr Boyman Vincent Mancama, a manager at the Anglo American Corporation; Mr Matthew Madzimbamuto a farmer and reappointed

member; Mr Mike E. Butler, a farmer of Bindura/Shamva; Mr John P. Burl, a farmer of Marandellas; Mr C. G. Tracey, chairman of Zimbank; and Mr Stuart Miller, a farmer from Masoe.

The previous chairman of the AMA was Mr Adrian Gwinther.

The board of the Agricultural Finance Corporation now comprises: Mr Jeremy W. Field (re-appointed chairman), a farmer and businessman, and the following members: Mr S. Moyo, Mr S. Spencer, Mr Cleve Voss, Mr Christopher Strong, Mr Tobias Musariri, Mr M. Molai, and Mr C. Watama.

Senator Norman said the vice-chairman of the Agricultural Finance Corporation was still to be appointed. — Elana.

CSO: 4700/96

TRUE FIGURES ON CANCER NOT YET KNOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

NEW cancer cases have traditionally been reported from Zimbabwe's communal lands because there had been little or no medical research there.

This may have led to the illusory conclusion that cancer rarely occurred there. But, believes Dr George Barclay, vice-chairman of the Cancer Association, the medical establishment may be in for a big surprise.

The new approach of the Ministry of Health to serve the country right down to village level will mean that higher levels of the disease will be found, he said.

The health system has little idea of what the incidence is in Mashonaland because no register of cancer victims is being kept in the province.

Only one record of victims exists, and this is for Matabeleland. Dr M. Skinner of Mpilo Hospital began her record in 1968, and it deals mostly with black cancer patients. The white population changes too much to draw accurate conclusions.

From her data she found that cancer of the cervix had been more frequently found among black women in Matabeleland while breast cancer was more prevalent in white women.

According to medical journals, she said, cancer of the cervix was found among women of low

socio-economic status, those who married early, and those who started indulging in sex at an early age.

It was also found among women who changed sex partners frequently, slept with uncircumcised males and when there was poor hygiene among both partners. When a partner is infected with the herpes virus, cancer of the cervix can occur.

"This cancer seemed to be more related to sexual activity than to the number of children one has," she said.

According to a cancer association pamphlet there is no evidence that breast cancer is caused by suckling handling. It is more frequent in women who have not borne children. Many doctors believe that nursing a child reduces the chance of breast cancer.

Dr Skinner's data also shows that cancer of the liver is most common among black males, with cancer of the esophagus and lung close behind.

Among white males, she found cancer of the colon the most prevalent. This was due to a diet of very refined foods and lack of fibre and roughage.

Dr Skinner's record shows that among African women of Matabeleland in the years between 1968 to 1972, five women a hundred thousand a year had cancer of the liver. The

same figures held for cancer of the breast.

For the cervix it was 8.7 a hundred thousand a year.

For African males 28.7 a hundred thousand a year had cancer of the esophagus and 11.7 a hundred thousand a year had cancer of the lung.

When asked if the incidence of cancer was increasing, Dr Skinner said she was not sure.

"In previous years women did not come to the doctors, especially the older women. They would go to the n'angas. The incidence of, say, breast cancer goes up with age. Now we are seeing more and more elderly because their sons and daughters are bringing them in."

She said the way to detect cancer of the cervix and uterus was to have a smear done by a doctor. It was a simple microscopic test of the body fluid that reveals the presence of cancer cells.

"To detect the disease in the breast, every woman should have her breast examined by a doctor annually as part of her health checkup."

"She should learn from her doctor the proper technique for examining her own breasts once a month and should con-

tinue this practice for life."

Cancer's seven warning signs were: unusual bleeding or discharge, a lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere, a sore that does not heal, a change in bowel or bladder habits, hoarseness or cough, indigestion or difficulty in swallowing, and a change in a wart or mole.

The appearance of these signs does not automatically mean cancer, but should always mean a visit to the doctor.

"If there is a lump in the breast, nine times out of ten it's not breast cancer. And nine times out of ten it's better to go to a doctor than not do anything about it at all."

Some of the treatments being used were surgery, x-ray therapy, cobalt therapy, and cytotoxic injection drugs.

She recommended that everyone more than 30 or 40 years old should have a check-up every year. Cancer is not contagious nor hereditary.

"One out of every five persons is going to get cancer," she said. "Cancer is a dreaded disease, but if we can diagnose it early, then we can treat it." —
Ziana.

EPIDEMIC OF THEFTS BLAMED ON WHITES

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Salisbury--Stormy scenes occurred in the Zimbabwean Parliament yesterday about an alleged "epidemic" of thefts by white hospital staff of linen, food, drugs and, in one reported case, an ambulance.

Zimbabwe's fiery Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, made the allegation in the House of Assembly in justifying an order he made for searches of vehicles leaving Salisbury's recently-renamed Parerenyatwa Hospital, formerly the Andrew Fleming.

There was an uproar of laughter when the Minister prepared to answer a question and the acting speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, warned the notoriously volatile Dr Ushewokunze to confine his answer to the terms of the question.

But there was an explosion of indignation from the members of Mr Ian Smith's 20-strong Republican Front caucus when Dr Ushewokunze said the main reason for the recent 20% increase in the incidence of thefts from hospitals was "because most of the senior white employees of the Ministry of Health who are leaving start off their journey by stealing."

Dockets

Dr Ushewokunze said the dockets concerning the thefts were now in the hands of the attorney-general and included in one case, the theft of an ambulance.

He described the thefts as "orchestrated and syndicated" involving, in one instance, a white civil servant with 20 years' service.

There were also stormy scenes when the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Freddy Shava, confirmed Air Zimbabwe had been barred from employing former air force technicians and pilots in order that blacks who were trained abroad could have precedence in filling vacancies.

Mr Shava alleged there had been "covert racism" by the airline in refusing to employ 50 blacks trained abroad before independence by the Ethiopian Airlines Training School.

Laughter

He was drowned by shouts of laughter from the RF Members when he stated the Ethiopian school was recognised to be one of the best in the world.

The RF chief whip, Mr John Landau, asked whether, in view of the fact that the Ethiopian training only took half as long as Air Zimbabwe's own, it could be considered a "crash course."

Mr Shava said a new and "more progressive" Air Zimbabwe Board was employing the Ethiopian-trained blacks.

"Wait till an aeroplane falls out of the sky" interjected Mr Donald Goddard (RF Lundi), who alleged the reason the blacks had not been engaged before was because they failed the same tests set local trainees, who included former Rhodesian Air Force men.--Sapa

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STATE FUNDS EARMARKED TO BOOST BLACK FIRMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has set aside funds to help develop small African businesses, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moten Malinga, said yesterday.

But, he said in an interview, the Government also wanted to see African businessmen learn modern management and accounting techniques in the running of their businesses.

"As the African businessmen enter this [word missing] era, it is important they recognise they will require modern management and accounting techniques if they are to prosper and measure up to the challenges thrown to them by the Government," he said.

He made it clear that it was the intention of the Government to give African businessmen and the State full control of the economy.

But this did not mean that the Government intended to deprive white businessmen of control and ownership of their present businesses — unless in the national interest.

"Every businessman in this country will continue to operate his business as long as he does so within the law.

"But what must be very clear is that the interest of the African businessmen is important — just as much as that of the white."

African businessmen had been deliberately frustrated by the previous regime, he said, making the economic development of the black people slow.

That was why the Government wished to concentrate on uplifting the African businessman and had set aside funds for that purpose.

"This move emanates from the serious deficiency in African business enterprise as compared to his white counterpart.

"The previous governments worked the economy so it was controlled and owned by whites and foreigners. We want this to be changed," he said.

The Government was determined to promote growth points in communal areas to aid development there. This would help small African businessmen to set up viable businesses and compete with those already established.

It would also help create employment opportunities--especially for rural people--and gradually uplift the African people in general.

"This will close the present and undesirable economic differential between whites and blacks.

"This is why we are looking up to intending and emerging African businessmen to take the challenge and assist the Government in its endeavours to bridge the present economic gap."

RAILWAY'S LOSS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPLORED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "In the National Interest"]

[Text] The chilling figures recently released by the National Railways of losses of foreign exchange caused by delays in moving Zimbabwe's exports and imports, are a reminder of the dependence of this country on South Africa.

Ideologically, the two nations could not be further apart, for South Africa's dehumanising policy of apartheid is anathema to Zimbabwe. But there is an economic symbiosis which cannot be ignored.

One sympathises with our Government in its reluctance to confer with South African ministers on ways. It would be an affront to personal dignity and national commitment, but it may be better than the alternative.

The loss of foreign exchange is undoubtedly inhibiting the Government's plans to build a strong Zimbabwe, its first and overriding responsibility. It will also, in the long run, weaken its ability to encourage political change in South Africa. Only a strong Zimbabwe can exert political influence on events in the sub-continent within which it occupies such an important place.

Politicians often have to make difficult decisions which the cold force of reality imposes on them against their personal and national beliefs.

This is a time when the problem which faces the nation calls for this sacrifice. If meetings with South African ministers can speed the movement of goods into and out of Zimbabwe, then for the sake of the nation's development, it would be better to talk.

The chronic shortage of foreign exchange is not due entirely to transport problems, but they are certainly considerably exacerbated by difficulties which might be alleviated by the South African Government. It is a national emergency that calls for unusual action.

If the Government should decide to meet the South African ministers, no one would consider that they had broken faith. Rather, it would be a demonstration of its ability to keep its central problem foremost in its mind--the creation of a strong Zimbabwe. Such pragmatism would be to the Government's credit--locally and overseas.

BULAWAYO ABATTOIR LOSING MONEY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Oct 81 p 15

[Text] The \$1m abattoir built in Bulawayo in 1974 to replace the old municipal abattoir is losing so much money that the Bulawayo City Council resolved last week to offer it for lease or sale.

If suitable offers are not received, and if projected losses continue, the council will close the abattoir down.

According to minutes of the Finance committee it is believed that the Government's beef marketing policy of subsidising the price of beef to consumers had reduced throughput at the abattoir by encouraging producers to have cattle slaughtered by the Cold Storage Commission, which acts as the Government's agent for this policy.

This had made it uneconomic for butchers to buy beef on the hoof and so had reduced the use which butchers made of the abattoir.

Recently the increased demand for beef had encouraged the slaughter of young fat stock, blood stock, heifers and cows at the abattoir. But unless the Government intervened to prohibit this type of slaughter, particularly of breeding females, the national herd was likely to be greatly diminished and this would result in very low throughput at the council's abattoir, said the minutes.

Bleak

The outlook was, therefore bleak and despite economies the abattoir continued to incur an annual deficit.

According to figures submitted by the City Treasurer, if the abattoir continued to operate there would be an annual loss of \$151,000.

If it were to be closed down, annual costs for loan, insurance and other charges would be \$84,000.

If it were to be leased the annual costs would be \$180,000 including salaries, maintenance and other charges, so the council would need to recover a minimum of \$96,000 annually as rent to equal the lowest cost of closing it down (that is, \$180,000 less \$84,000).

The lessee would also be responsible for providing staff, other than meat inspection staff) and for electricity, water, sanitation and sewerage charges.

In May when operating costs had exceeded the closed down cost of the abattoir discussions had been held with the Master Butchers Association.

The association had rejected leasing the abattoir at the proposed annual rent and although it had accepted an increase in the principal slaughter fee of \$12 for cattle over 100 kg, it had rejected a proposed increase of \$18 as suggested by the council.

The association had then been warned that the council could not justifiably continue to burden ratepayers with a deficit greater than would be incurred in closing down the abattoir.

MBA

At its meeting on September 16, the council resolved that the Master Butcher's Association accept recommendations by the Health, Housing Amenities and Liquor committee.

These are that the Master Butcher's Association be informed that council intends to invite tenders at the beginning of October for the lease or sale of the abattoir. However, it will consider any offer of purchase or lease by the association before tenders are advertised.

If the association does not offer to purchase or lease the abattoir by the end of this month, tenders will be invited in October for its lease or sale.

If no offers are received the abattoir will be operated so long as monthly income meets the costs which would be incurred in keeping it in a closed down condition.

If throughput continues to decline and sufficient monthly income cannot be sustained, the abattoir will be closed down as soon as feasible.

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BRIEFS

BEIRA PIPELINE IMPASSE--Zimbabwe and Mocambique may have reached an impasse in their negotiations on what royalties should be levied when the Beira-Umtali pipeline is recommissioned. An article in the monthly newsmagazine, **AFRICAN BUSINESS**, which is published in London, says that Maputo is asking for royalties of US\$30 a tonne, while Salisbury finds this "excessive" and wants to pay royalties of between \$20 and \$25 a tonne. "There is no reason to suppose that a compromise is beyond reach," says the magazine. "Both sides are acutely aware of the politico-economic importance of resuming operations on the 288 km line." Two joint meetings have already been held and more talks are planned. The magazine was quick to point out, however, that there was no animosity between the two Governments and described the negotiations as "a difference among friends, but an important one." Even if Zimbabwe agreed to the higher price demanded by Mocambique, the country would still be saving enormous amounts on its imported fuel. The cost of railng oil products from South Africa is currently running at US\$100 a tonne, it said. "With the pipeline recommissioned, Salisbury can shop around for oil at competitive prices, whereas she is now locked into the South African system and must pay whatever price the South Africans demand," added the magazine. The **GAZETTE** contacted the Ministry of Transport and Power with a request to the Minister to either confirm or deny the report, but at time of publication, no reply had been received. [Text] [Salisbury **THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE** in English 25 Oct 81 p 1]

INDUSTRIAL SITE FOR BULAWAYO--More than \$1m is to be spent by the Bulawayo City Council in servicing proposed development of the Kelvin North Industrial area of Bulawayo. A layout designed for light, general and service industrial use has been approved by the Provincial Planning Officer of Matabeleland. This includes 171 stands of various sizes, a bus terminus site, an extended bus depot site and an extended fire station site. Estimates of servicing costs for roads, drainage, water, sewerage, electricity and other charges amount to a total of \$1,091,725. Giving details of the proposed layout of the Kelvin North industrial area, the Town, Lands and Planning committee last week said it supported the concept of providing employment close to workers' homes. But members were concerned at the possibility of pollution being created by certain industries. However, it was explained that part of the layout adjacent to housing would be a green belt. Next to that there was provision for light and service industries, while heavy industry would be situated near Khami Road where such industry already existed. [Text] [Salisbury **THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE** in English 25 Oct 81 p 1]

BULGARIAN COMPANY--The Bulgarian State Economic Corporation, Bulgargeomin, will soon begin operations in Zimbabwe. The corporation specialises in a wide variety of projects including: engineering works; geological, hydrological and geophysical exploration; oil and gas drilling; underground and open-pit mines; designing and building ore dressing factories; ore and mineral dressing; laying gas and oil-products pipelines; building roads, public and residential buildings. Bulgargeomin has many years of experience and an established reputation in Africa and Asia and is the largest water drilling contractor on the African continent. It has undertaken projects in Algeria, Angola, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Mongolia, Mocambique, Nigeria, Tunisia, the USSR, and Yemen. In 1978 it was awarded the Phoenicia prize by the Government of Malta for rendering assistance to developing countries. Local businessmen interested in more information on Bulgargeomin should call the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Commercial Section, Salisbury; telephone 27810. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Oct 81 p 7]

SKILLS TESTS--When the National Manpower Survey is completed, trade tests will be conducted to see if some workers could be upgraded, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, said yesterday. Unskilled workers could also request to be tested to determine whether they could be classified as skilled, Mr Msipa said after touring Satcoy (Pvt.) Ltd., Salisbury, yesterday. He told members of the workers' committee that those workers without formal education but "sufficiently" performed their duties could be upgraded to semi-skilled level. Mr Msipa handed Phase 2 questionnaires to the workers, and explained that employees described as unskilled in Phase 1 would not receive these forms but Phase 3 forms at a later date. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 4]

STUDENTS ELECT PRESIDENT--Bulawayo--Mr Benjamin Madzivira (28), a student at Gwelo Teachers' College, was elected president of the National Students' Union of Zimbabwe at its inaugural meeting in Gwelo yesterday. The union was formed "in the realisation that students have an obligation to assist Zimbabwe to become a socialist state," Mr Madzivira said in a Press statement. "The goal of total development and education, and the eventual creation of a socialistic Zimbabwe and identification of its people with socialistic principles are fundamental aspirations of the Zimbabwean people." But in the past "the role of the student towards the achievement of these goals have been lamentably minimal." They had failed to assist in the rapid transformation of socialistic ideals into reality. The formation of the union would, he hoped, remedy that. Mr D. Munhameso of Mkoba College was elected vice-president; Mr L.M. Gwatidzo of the School of Social Work is secretary; Mr E. Garapo, Umtali Teachers' College, assistant secretary; Miss U. Chigabe, Bondolfi, treasurer; Mr L. Tapela, University of Zimbabwe, public relations officer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 4]

MUNICIPAL POLICE--The first squad of ex-combatant municipal policemen is about to take to Salisbury's streets in a bid to make it the most peaceful, safest and cleanest city in the world. Dressed in sky-blue shirts, white-topped caps with badge and diamond-black trousers, the 50 men paraded before the mayor, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, and the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, outside Town House yesterday. After a 10-day crash training course they now have powers of citizens' arrest to enforce the municipal by-laws, the paying of licences on cars and stopping the littering of the city's streets. Their training included learning by-laws, discipline, defence, first-aid, fire fighting and the general running of the municipality. "That was only the beginning. There will be more specialised

training after you are based in your operational areas," Councillor Gwata said. Later Dr Zvogbo congratulated the men and encouraged them in the challenging task of maintaining Salisbury's reputation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW BISHOPS--About 2 000 people attended the consecration ceremony of the two bishops of the newly-created dioceses of Lundi and Manicaland in Salisbury yesterday. Over 100 clergymen were present at the ceremony, held at the national sports centre. Representatives from the Anglican Church in the United States, Britain, Zambia and Malawi attended. Archbishop Khotso Makhulu consecrated the bishops. The new bishop of Lundi (Midlands and Victoria) is the Right Reverend Jonathan Siyachitema, who was Dean of Bulawayo. The bishop of Manicaland is the Right Reverend Elijah Masuko. A past rector of St Columbus in Bulawayo, he will sit in the Cathedral of St John the Baptist in Umtali. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO PEKING--The Mayor of Salisbury, Councilor Dr Tizirai Gwata, leaves on Saturday for a two-week official visit to Peking. Dr Gwata will be accompanied by the general manager of City Marketing, Mr Trevor Harding, the director of community services, Mr John Taylor, the deputy medical officer of health, Mr Lovemore Mbengeranwa, and the deputy director of works, Mr Patrick Houghton. The council delegation was invited by the Mayor of Peking, Mr Jiao Ruoyo, as a follow-up to the visit to China of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in May during which it was agreed to stimulate contact between the peoples of Zimbabwe and China. The decision to accept the invitation was taken by the general purposes committee, which also selected members of the delegation at three meetings in June. The team's itinerary in China includes visits to several hospitals, birth control centres and people's markets. Dr Gwata and his team will also look at low-cost housing, reconstruction programmes and housing co-operatives. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 1]

SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY--A group of seven Zimbabwean agricultural specialists are attending a seminar in Nairobi on satellite technology and its applications in East and Central Africa. The seminar, which began on September 21 and ends on Friday, has attracted 30 delegates from seven countries, sponsored by the United States AID organisation. Among those from Zimbabwe are Mr Onias Chigariro, a provincial agricultural topographer; Mr A.J. Carver, senior agricultural topographer; and Mr K.W. Nyamapfeni, an agricultural lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. Mr Nyamapfeni said his group was determined to use the experience gained for the benefit of Southern and East Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 5]

AGRITECH POSTS--The Ministry of Agriculture has approved 20 senior appointments in the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, the Permanent Secretary, Mr Edward Osborn, announced yesterday. Mr John Hayward has been appointed director of Agritech while Mr T.J. Chikumbu becomes his deputy. Mr Tony Carlaw has been appointed as assistant director, field services and Mr Peter Ivy as assistant director, technical services. Mr Osborn said that Mr M.P. Pswarayi had also been appointed as assistant director (field) in a supernumerary capacity to understudy Mr Carlaw. Appointments of eight provincial agricultural and extension officers were also announced. They are: Mr G. Tsododo, Mr P.C.T.

Paradza, Mr C. Sharman, Mr D. Tannahill, Mr R.J. Parsons, Mr D. Plowes,
Mr P. Donnelly and Mr J.C. Steele. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English
6 Oct 81 p 3]

TEAM PRAISES INTEGRATION--Zimbabwe is working hard to solve the problems of re-integrating its ex-combatants into society, a visiting Yugoslav delegation says. Mr Tone Turnher, secretary-general of the federal committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, said his delegation had held discussions with Government officials in Salisbury and visited the Ruwa Rehabilitation Centre. Yugoslavia had been faced with the same problem when it gained its sovereignty and was concerned that Zimbabwe should not make the same mistakes. The three-man team arrived on Saturday and leaves for Lusaka today. It has been to Angola and Mozambique. Mr Turnher said the rehabilitation of ex-combatants was important because it prepared them for an active role in the country's development in peacetime. He was impressed by the spirit with which the three countries were tackling the problem of ex-combatants. The Director of Social Services, Mr Jairo Mutambikwa, said he welcomed the discussions with the Yugoslavs and added that his department wanted to avoid the mistakes made by other countries when preparing ex-combatants for a full role in society. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English
6 Oct 81 p 7]

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